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TELEPHONE NUMBER:
BANK 852.

Registered as a Newspaper.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEMICUS LONDON."

**Established in
ENGLAND, 1859.]**

Published Weekly at 42 CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

**Established in
[AUSTRALASIA, 1885.]**

No. 1,517. Vol. LXXIV.

FEBRUARY 20, 1909

{ Subscription, 10s. per annum, including Diary.
Free the World over. Single Copies, 4d. each.
Winter and Summer Issues, 1s. each. Post Free.

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Liverpool being an important centre of Cabinet-making Trade, experienced Workmen always at our disposal.

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EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, Ltd.,
LIVERPOOL & LONDON.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. ALFRED NORCOTT, *Manager.*

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Have been awarded the
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NO PART OF THIS ISSUE HAS BEEN OR WILL BE UNDERWRITTEN.

The List of Subscriptions IS NOW OPEN, and will CLOSE on or before SATURDAY the 20th day of February, 1909.

Applications will only be received on the terms of the full Prospectus (of which this is an abridgment), copies of which can be obtained at the Bankers', Brokers', or the Offices of the Company.

CAPSULOID PROPRIETARIES LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1907.)

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

CAPITAL - - £100,000,

Divided into 100,000 Share of £1 each.

ISSUE OF £75,000 SHARES OF ONE POUND EACH AT PAR.

Of which 40,320 Shares will be allotted fully paid to the Vendors as part of the purchase consideration.
25,000 will be held in reserve to provide additional working capital, if and when required.

34,680 SHARES of ONE POUND each are Offered at Par.

**Payable—2s. 6s. per Share on Application;
7s. 6d. per Share on Allotment;
5s. per Share One Month after Allotment; and
5s. per Share Two Months after Allotment.**

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE EDWIN DIXON, Chairman and Managing Director of The Capsuloid Company, Limited, and Managing Director of The Figuroid Company, Limited, 47 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

JOHN EDWARD SUTTON, Director of the Capsuloid Company, Limited, 1A Redan Street, Kensington Park, London, W.

EDWARD EWBANK JUDSON, Director of Taylors' Drug Company, Limited, 173 Hyde Park Road, Leeds.

Two other Directors will be appointed.

BANKERS.—THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., and Branches.

SOLICITORS.—ROOKS, SPIERS, WALES & WARD, 16 King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

BROKERS.—BRUCE & BELL, 5 Throgmorton Avenue, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., Chartered Accountants, 122 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and Birmingham.

W. HERBERT SMITH, Incorporated Accountant, 51 Albion Street, Leeds.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.—J. E. WALTERS, 47 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of taking over, as a going concern, the business of the Capsuloid Company, Limited, and to further develop its interests in two valuable Proprietary Medicines, with which are associated special contracts: also to take over as a going concern The Figuroid Company, Limited; and to acquire and develop Sciaticine and other Proprietary Articles and Patent Medicines.

By this amalgamation a great saving will be effected in the cost of management of the Companies, as the combined businesses, with the Associated Proprietary Articles and the benefits of the contracts, will all be gathered under one directorate and one Advertising Organisation.

The Proprietary articles to be acquired by the Company, and which are hereinafter briefly described, are:—

“CAPSULOIDS.” “FIGUROIDS.”
“MOTHER'S ADVICE” (formerly called
“CICFA.”)
“HÆMOGALLOLES.” “SCIATICINE.”

It is beyond dispute that when once the demand for a proprietary article or patent medicine has become established a valuable property has been created. To understand how valuable such a property is, it is only necessary to realise that quite apart from the greater sales which result from increased advertising, there is always a large percentage of the thousands of

persons who, having become satisfied with the merit of a patent medicine will continue year after year to purchase and recommend it. The income from such a demand for a patent medicine or proprietary article of genuine merit is seldom appreciated.

How enormous such incomes are will be best appreciated by remembering that among the numerous Patent Medicines which have made fortunes for their owners may be mentioned Pink Pills, the proprietor of which left about £1,600,000, though he had advertised the remedy extensively for only about sixteen years, while the owners of Beecham's Pills and Holloway's Pills, though widely known for their generous benefactions during life, gave or bequeathed enormous fortunes.

In this case the success which has already been achieved in establishing these remedies in the public favour has been largely the result of the character of the remedies themselves, which are prepared on absolutely scientific lines, so as to accomplish all that is claimed for them, combined with the judicious placing of sound, convincing advertisements, and the marked energy which has characterised the management.

In addition to the Trade Marks Registered in England, Trade Marks have also been Registered in Foreign Countries, and many difficulties which stand in the way of introducing proprietary remedies into those countries have been overcome; and, although the Capsuloid Company originally possessed only the one remedy—Capsuloids it now possesses a potent remedy for Anæmia, and a remarkable remedy for Indigestion and Constipation. Valuable contracts have been secured for the acquisition of raw materials on special and exclusive terms.

With so much expensive preliminary work completed, and with such valuable additional remedies now added, a wide field is ripe for further development, and the business already secured in Foreign Countries is capable of great extension.

Thus it will be seen that all this preliminary work, so necessary for the development of the business, both at home and abroad, has been completed, and the enormous possibilities of the Company's operations demonstrated.

It is to develop those possibilities to a further and greater success that the additional Capital is required.

It is evident that such increased advertising as is made possible by the additional Capital will result in an enormous increase in business, while the placing of the advertising under one organisation and the management under one Directorate must necessarily increase the net profits in greater proportion.

Without giving full expression to their expectations, the directors confidently predict that the Profits will be sufficient to pay handsome Dividends, beginning with from 15% to 20% the first year, and rapidly rising.

It is a matter of great importance to note that the Company will be possessed not only of all the Goodwill, Registered Trade Marks, Trade Names, Furniture, Fixtures, Stock-in-Trade, and a wide connection both at home and abroad, all of which is taken over free from debt, but will possess a substantial working Capital for the further extension of the business.

The five products of which the Company will become the owners are:—

"CAPSULOIDS" (registered as a Trade Mark), a widely accepted scientific remedy for the prevention of hair falling out, for the strengthening of the roots from which the hair grows, and for prematurely grey hair. The preparation is manufactured exclusively by the Capsuloid Company, Limited, from their own formula, and is firmly established in popular favour throughout the world.

"MOTHER'S ADVICE" (formerly called "Ciefa") is a remedy which assists Nature in Nature's way, by relieving and curing those distressing complaints, Indigestion and Constipation, with which so many people are afflicted. The enormous value of a remedy which not only gives immediate relief, but which effects a complete cure can be readily appreciated. The words "Mother's Advice," combined with and forming part of a most effective design, are registered as a Trade Mark. "Mother's Advice" is also manufactured exclusively from our own formula.

This preparation, which has been on the market for over four years, is now the property of the Capsuloid Company, Limited, and is rapidly becoming the universal medicine for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and kindred ailments.

"HÆMOGALLOLES" is a remedy for Anæmia, whose curative qualities have been vouchsafed for by leading doctors and professors in England, America, Germany, Russia, Austria, and other countries. This preparation is now the property of the Capsuloid Company, Limited.

The remedy **"FIGUROIDS"** is a preparation for the reduction of obesity, and has already found great favour with the public. Prepared on scientific lines, and fully described in the booklets setting forth its capabilities, it goes to the root of the cause of unpleasant and uncomfortable stoutness. When the number of people, who are too stout is considered, it will be seen that the market for a proved remedy which is absolutely safe is a very great one. The word "Fignroids" is registered as a Trade Mark. The Fignroid Company, Limited, was registered in 1907.

"SCIATICINE" is an external remedy prepared on scientific lines for the immediate relief of Sciatica, Neuralgia in all its forms, and Lumbago, as well as pain of a neuralgic or rheumatic character.

In many cases in which the relief was immediate the cure was subsequently found to be permanent. Such was the experience of physicians who undertook tests with this remarkable remedy. "Sciaticine" is registered as a Trade Mark.

Mr. W. Herbert Smith, who has acted as Auditor to the Capsuloid Company, Limited, for the past three years, has given the following Certificate as to profits.

"51 Albion Street, Leeds.

"30th November, 1908.

"To the Directors of CAPSULOID PROPRIETARIES, Limited.

"I have examined the books of the Capsuloid Company, Limited, and its associated businesses, for the past five years, to October 12th, 1908, and the books of The Figuroid Company, Limited, since its formation in November, 1907, to the present date, and I hereby certify that the two Companies have together expended £101,600 in advertising their various remedies during that period.

"After charging all working expenses, including salary of Managing Director, and all Directors' fees, and after charging all advertising expenses other than those devoted to extension and development, together with £3,085 spent in securing and defending the Companies' names and trade-marks, there remains a total of £52,500, or an average profit of £10,500 per annum.

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) W. H. SMITH."

Incorporated Accountant,
Auditor to the Capsuloid Company, Limited.

While £10,500 is sufficient to pay 14 per cent. Dividend on the total issued Capital of the Company, future Dividends must reasonably be expected to be such as have rarely been secured by the proprietors of even the very successful Patent Medicines, because it should be remembered that this Company will be possessed not merely of one remedy, but of five most valuable and well-tried remedies, on the development and extension of which such large sums have been expended, each of which also possesses in itself the merits necessary to produce a fortune when advertised under the conditions and with the management and working Capital which will be at the disposal of the Company.

The minimum amount of Subscription on which the Directors may proceed to Allotment is £20,000.

The Capsuloid Company, Limited, was registered 50th September, 1902, with a Capital of £20,000, divided into 20,000 Shares of £1 each, of which 14,893 have been allotted. At that time the Capsuloid Company possessed only one remedy—that is, Capsuloids.

The Figuroid Company, Limited, was registered 27th November, 1907, with a Nominal Capital of £15,000, divided into 15,000 Shares of £1 each, of which 11,007 have been allotted.

The preliminary expenses of the formation of the Company exclusive of stamp duties and registration fees up to the date of allotment are estimated at £3,500, and will be borne by the Capsuloid Company (Limited). The registration fee and stamp duties will be paid by this Company.

The Company will pay a brokerage of Sixpence per Share on any Shares allotted on forms bearing Brokers' stamp.

The full Prospectus and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained from the Company's Bankers, Solicitors, and Brokers, and at the Office of the Company.

Application in due course will be made to the Committee of the London Stock Exchange for a settlement.

CAPSULOID PROPRIETARIES, LIMITED.

THIS FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES MAY BE USED.

ISSUE OF 75,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH AT PAR.

No.

To the Directors of CAPSULOID PROPRIETARIES (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £..... being a deposit of 2s. 6d. per Share payable on application for Shares of £1 each in the above-named Company, I hereby request you to allot to me that number of Shares; and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, upon the terms of the Prospectus filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members in respect thereof.

Usual Signature

Name (in full)

(Mr, Mrs., or Miss)

Address (in full)

Profession or Occupation

Date 1909.

This Form, when filled up, should be sent with crossed Cheque to the LONDON, CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, Threadneedle Street, E.C.3. and Branches.

THE following letter is from a customer who has developed a large trade in Dr. Mackenzie's Malted Food, and we invite enquiry from Chemists wishing to introduce a first-class and profitable spécialité.



Dr. Mackenzie's Malted Food



PUT UP IN PATENT
TINS FOR ANY
CLIMATE UNDER OUR
OWN OR CUSTOMERS'
NAMES.

This admirable food possesses every constituent necessary for children brought up partially or wholly by hand.



$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins	4/-	doz.	net.
1-lb. tins	7/6	„	„
2-lb. tins	13/6	„	„

"Just three months ago a Mrs. Fry, of Chiswick, brought her child to me with the view of obtaining a food to suit it. To give some idea of the emaciated state of the child, it weighed at three months only 9 lbs. 2 ozs., and such a mere skeleton had it become that the medical man in attendance said it was a hopeless case. As I had previously received excellent reports of your MACKENZIE'S MALTED FOOD, I suggested this. Within a week there was a slight increase in weight, and little by little, flesh was added, until last week, when I took the scale record, the child weighed 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

"The case has created considerable interest among the medical men who have attended it, and an equal amount of surprise at the result. I could name other cases which have occurred with comparatively similar effects, and have only written the above as it may prove of interest to you. I believe if Mackenzie's Malted Food were more generally known it would take the place of the many widely advertised preparations. In the instance I have quoted I believe I am right in saying that nearly every known food had been tried."

BAISS BROTHERS & STEVENSON

CONTRACTORS TO
H.M. GOVERNMENT.

(LIMITED),

JEWRY ST., LONDON, E.C.

Cod Liver Oil

**NEW
SEASON
1909.**



Finest Oil Procurable.

Before placing orders get our Prices and Samples.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, and NEW YORK, U.S.A. ^{(LIMITED),}

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Smith, B. A., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.
Stbamer, Dr. Richard
Sturge, John & E.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Washington Chemical Co.
Whiffen, Thos.
White, A., & Sons
Wiuk, J. A., & Co.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.**CHEMISTS, MFG.**Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Anglo-American Pharm. Co., Ltd.
Beetham, M., & Son
Bell, John, & Co.
Blackie, R.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.
Daveyport, J. T., Ltd.
Duocao, Flockhart & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hay, William, Ltd.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Mandall & Co., Ltd.
Martindale, W.
Newhall & Masou
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Owbridge, W. T., Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Randall & Son, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son
Reitmeyer & Co.
Sankyo & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Sonthall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Squire & Sons
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Thompson & Capper
Wand Mfg. Co.
Woolleys, Ltd.
(See also WHOLESALE)**CHEST PROTECTORS**Schutze, F., & Co.
Solport Bros.
Wood, Vincent**CHLORIDE OF LIME**

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

CHLOROFORMDuncan, Flockhart & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Morson, T., & Son
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.**CIGARS AND CIGARETTES**Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Singleton & Cole, Ltd.**CITRIC ACID AND CITRATE**Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Morson, T., & Son
Sturge, John & E.**CLINICAL THERMOMETERS**Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Darton, F., & Co.
Hicks, J. J.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Rose, Carl
Zeal, G. H.**CLOTH BALLS**

Senior, A., & Co.

COCOACadbury Bros., Ltd.
Frame Food Co.
International Plasmon, Ltd.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.**COAL TAR SPECIALITIES**

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

COD-LIVER OILAarsæther, Brødr.
Albrethson, A., & Co.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.
Devold, Peder
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Sonthall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.**COLOURS, BEVERAGE, ETC.**Cresp-Martineng
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
(See also DAIRY ADJUNCTS)**COMBS**Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Sangers'**CORKS**

Mitchell, N. W., & Sons, Ltd.

COUNTER ADJUNCTS

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

COUNTER SPECIALITIESAllen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Sonthall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Woolleys, Ltd.**CREAM OF TARTAR**

Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.

CREOSOTEBaiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood
Morson, T., & Son**CYANIDES**

May & Baker, Ltd.

DAIRY ADJUNCTSBenger's Food, Ltd.
Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.**DEAFNESS AIDS**

Hawksley, T.

DENTAL MECHANICSFentiman, A. G.
Fentiman, A. J., & Co.
Halder, E. C.
Wardale & Co.**DENTIFRICES**Anglo-American Dentifrice Co.
Beecham, T.
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Bell, John, & Co.
Blackie, R.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Eueryl, Ltd.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lambert Pharmaceutical Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Meyer-Sander Dental Supply Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Parke, Davis & Co.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Sozodont (Richards)
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Woods, W., & Son**DIABETIC BREAD AND FOOD**Callard & Co.
Van Abbott, G., & Sons**DISINFECTANTS**Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Jervell & Co., Ltd.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds, Ltd.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Lambert Pharmaceutical Co.
McDougall Bros.
Rowan, A., & Brother
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd.**TOGMINSON & HAYWARD, LTD.**Willows, Francis B. & T.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.**DIGESTIVE PRODUCTS**Armour & Co., Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Parke, Davis & Co.
Reitmeyer & Co.
Squire & Sons
Zimmermann, C., & Co.**DOG BISCUITS AND PREPS.**

Spratt's Patent, Ltd.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESAyrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, Alfred, & Co.
Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Fecher, M. J.
Hewlett, C. J., & Sons
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Improved Mailing-case Co.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.
Lenuon, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Murdock, John, & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Pothe, H., & Co.
Quehel, H. C., & Co.
Reuter, R. J.
Sangers'
Schutze, F., & Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Solport Bros.
Sonthall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Tidman & Son, Ltd.
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Viscose Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.**DRUGS, CRUDE**Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son**DYES**Judson, D., & Son
Whitaker & Co.**EAU DE COLOGNE**Farina, J. M.
Farina, J. M. (No. 4)
Fickus, Courtenay & Co.
McCracken, J. & R.
Reuter, R. J.
Schutze, F., & Co.
Van Oppen, Ross & Co.**EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy
Birmingham and Midland College of Pharmacy
City of London College
Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy
Glasgow School of Pharmacy
Leeds College of Pharmacy
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London College of Pharmacy
Manchester College of Pharmacy
Muter's (So. Lond.) School of Pharmacy
North of England School of Pharmacy
Northern College of Pharmacy
Pelman School of Memory
School of Pharmacy
South of England College of Pharmacy
Westminster College of Pharmacy**EMULSIONS, COD - LIVER OIL, ETC.**Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Boulton, J., & Co.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fandling, F. H., & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Woolleys, Ltd.**ESSENCES, CONCRETE**Lautier Fils
Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.
Roche-Bertrand fils

EFFERVESCENT PREPS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Bristol-Myers Co.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Katnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Martindale, W.
Newball & Mason
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Shirley Bros.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Sturge, John & E.
Tidman & Son, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ELASTIC HOSIERY

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Haywood, J. H.
Jackson, Röhrs, & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Wood, Vincent

EMERY AND CLOTH

Oakey, J., & Sons, Ltd.

ENEMAS

Armstrong, M. D.
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Baird Bros.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Daviol Rubber Co.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

EPSOM SALTS

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

ESPENCES, SOL. AND FRUIT

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Barnett & Foster
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Cresp-Martineng
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Hay, Wm., Ltd.
London Essence Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Newhall & Mason
Ronne-Bertrand fils
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Whittaker, A.

ETHERS

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

ETHYL CHLORIDE

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

EXTRACT OF HERBS

Newball & Mason

Potter & Clarke

EXTRACTS (MEDICINAL)

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Ransom, W., & Son
(See also WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS)

FEEDING BOTTLES

Bremitt, E., & Co., Ltd.
Feeher, M. J.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Renter, R. J.
Sangers
Savory & Moore, Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

FERTILIZERS

With's Chemical Mannre Co.

FILLING MACHINES

Roberts' Pat. Fill. Machine Co.

FOODS, SPECIAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Callard & Co.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
International Plasmone, Ltd.
Lemco, Ltd.
Menley & James, Ltd.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Ridge's Royal Food Mills
Wander, A.

FILTERS (WATER)

Berketeld Filter Co., Ltd.

FLY CATCHERS

Smith, J. H., & Co.

Strong, Christy

FOODS, INFANTS'

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

FORMALDEHYDE

Andesol Works
Bart, Boulton & Haywood
Tugwood & Wilton

FULLER'S EARTH

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

FUMIGATORS

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

GELATIN AND GLUE

Boehm, F., Ltd.

GLAUBER'S SALT

Bramwell, E., & Son
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd.

GLYCERIN

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Price's Patent Candle Co.

GOLD PAINT

Judson, D., & Son

GRINDERS

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

GUMS

Fink, F., & Co.

HAIR PREPARATIONS

Capsuloid Co., Ltd.

Daisy, Ltd.

Edwards' "Harlene" Co.
Harker, Staggs & Morgan
"Nyto" Co.

Robare's Anreoline

Rowland, A., & Sons

Woolleys, Ltd.

HAT DYES

Whittaker & Co.

HERBS

Potter & Clarke

United Drug Co.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES

Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.

Epps, J., & Co., Ltd.

Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.

Leath & Rosa

HOT WATER BOTTLES

Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Danlop Rubber Co., Ltd.
Fulham Pottery & Cheavin
Filter Co., Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

May, Roberts & Co.

Schutze, F., & Co.

Southall Bros. & Barclay

Wood, Vincent

HOTELS

Esmond Hotel

Kingsley Hotel

Thackeray Hotel

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

May & Baker, Ltd.

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

HYPOPHOSPHITES

May & Baker, Ltd.

Merck, E.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

INHALERS

Christy, T., & Co.

Feeher, M. J.

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

INK

Bewley & Draper, Ltd.

Hickinson, A. B.

INSECT POWDER

Boehm, F., Ltd.

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.

Shirley Bros., Ltd.

Smith, B. A., & Co.

INSECTICIDES

Aome Chemical Co., Ltd.

Corry & Co., Ltd.

Smith, B. A., & Co.

Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Woolleys, Ltd.

IODINE AND IODIDES

Atkinson, G., & Co.

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

Merck, E.

Morson, T., & Son

Whiffen, Thos.

Wink, J. A., & Co.

ITROSYL

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

JARS AND POTS

Bremitt, E., & Co., Ltd.
Cook, A., & Co.
Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Pothe, H., & Co.
Renter, R. J.
Stipendum Stopper Co.
Toogood, W., Ltd.

LACTOBACIL EDUCTS

Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.

LAMPS, DISINFECTING

McDougall Bros.

LANOLINE

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.

LANTERNS

Butcher, W., & Sons
Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.

LARD

Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Ewen, J., & Sons

LEATHERS

Solport Bros.

LIME JUICE AND CORDIAL

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co., Ltd.

LINSEED, CRUSHED, ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LIQUORICE JUICE

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Boehm, F., Ltd.

Burgoyne, Burhidges & Co.
Evans, Gray & Hood
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Hearon, Squire & Francis
Jackson, E. E.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LIQUORS, CONC., ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Robinson, B., & Co.

LITHIA SALTS

Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
May & Baker, Ltd.

Merck, E.

LOOFANS

Crosswell Bros. & Schmits

LOZENGES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.

Denoual, J., & Co.
Gnest, T., & Co.

Jackson, E. E.
Potter & Clarke
Raimes & Co.

Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Warrick Bros.

MAGNESIA AND ITS SALTS

Henry, T., & W.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.

May & Baker, Ltd.
Washington Chemical Co.

MACHINERY, PHARMACAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, E., & Son, Ltd.

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Brown & Son

Feeher, M. J.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.

"Hercules" Meat Juice Press
Pindar, J. W., & Co.

Roberts' Patent Filling Machine
Co.

Smith, B. A., & Co.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.

Thompson & Capper (Stokes)
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

MALT EXTRACT AND PREPS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

Blackie, R.
British Dia Malt Co.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Hearon, Squire & Francis

Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.

Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd.

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Squire & Sons

Wright, Layman & Umney

MARKING INK

Hickinson, A. (Bond's)

MEASURES

Taylor, F. H., & Sons

MEAT EXTRACT

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Rosa
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.

MENTHOL CONES

Maw, S., Son & Sons
Shirley Bros., Ltd.

MERCURIALS

Atkinson, G., & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.

May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Whiffen, Thos.

Wink, J. A., & Co.

METHYLATED SPIRITS

Burroughs, J., Ltd.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery

Randall & Son, Ltd.

MILK APPARATUS

Hawksley, T.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

MILK SUGAR

Hollandsche M. S. Fabriek

MINERAL WATERS & SALTS

Apollinaris Co., Ltd.
Burrow, W. & J. (Malvern)

Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.
Findlater & Co.

Hughes, E. Griffiths
Ingram & Royle, Ltd.

Parke, Davis & Co.
Vichy (State Springs)

Vitaregis Hygienic Co.

NAPHTHAS

Burt, Boulton & Haywood

NEBULIZERS

(See SPRAYS)

OILS, ESSENTIAL

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.

Atkinson, G., & Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Chris, Antoine

Cresp-Martineng
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb

Jackson, J., & Co.
Lautier Fils

London Essence Co.
Mühlethaler, Th., Ltd.

Ransom, W., & Son
Ronne-Bertrand fils

Schimmel & Co.
Spencer, J., Son & Co.

Spurway et Cie.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.

Todd, A. M., Co.
Whiffen, Thos.

Whittaker, A.
Wink, J. A., & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

ointments

Blackie, R.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale

Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

OILS, FATTY, ETC.

Allen, Stafford & Sons, Ltd.
Atkinson, G., & Co.

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Cresp-Martineng

Lantier Fils
Price's Patent Candle Co.

Smith, B. A., & Co.

OILS, MINERAL

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Price's Patent Candle Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

OPTICAL GOODS

Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.

Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

Nitsche & Günther
Raphael's, Ltd.

OPTICAL INSTRUCTION
British Optical Institute
Lionel Laurance

PERFUME MATERIALS
Brisson Frères, see Bnsb
Bnsb, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Chris, Antoine
Compagnie Morana
Cresp-Martineng
Haliflor Co.
Lantier Fils
Mühlethaler, Th., Ltd.
Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.
Schimmel & Co.
Shipkoff & Co.
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Spurway et Cie.
Treatt, R. O., & Co.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

PACKED GOODS

(See WHOLESALERS)

PALATINOLIDS

Oppenheimer, Sons & Co.

PASTILLES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asohe, C. F., & Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Epps, J., & Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Guest, T., & Co.
Warriack Bros.

PATENT AGENT

Barker, R. W.

PERFUMES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Breidenbach & Co.
Brennley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Charles, W. F.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cbnit, Naef & Co.
Cresp-Martineng
Crown Perfumery Co.
Erasmic Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Haliflor Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francois
Hewlett, O. J., & Son
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
McCracken, J. & R.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Oneloh, H. C., & Co.
Renter, R. J.
Shirley Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Sparway et Cie.
To-Kalon Mfg. Co.
Warriack Bros.
West, T.

PESSARIES

Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Rendell, W. J.

PETROLEUM JELLY

Chesebrough Mfg. Co.

PHOTO. CHEMICALS

Boehringer, O. F., & Soehne
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Lookyer, J. E.
Merck, E.

PHOTO. GOODS

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Bather, W., & Son, Ltd.
Dartoo, F., & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Hford, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co.
Murdoch, John, & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.

PHOTO. WORK

Express Developing Co.

PILL MAKERS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asohe, C. F., & Co.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinson
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hearon, Squire & Francois
Hewlett, O. J., & Son
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Parke, Davis & Co.
Pill, Tablet, & Capsule Alliance
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Wand Mfg. Co.
Warner, W. R., & Co.
Wooley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

PLASTERS

Allcock Mfg. Co.
Berliner, Arthur
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Leslies, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Seabury & Johnson
Solport Bros.

POLISHES (VARIOUS)

Bradley & Bourdas
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Oakley, J., & Son, Ltd.

PRINTERS

Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Waide
Smith, W. H., & Son
Townsend, J., & Sons

PRESERVATIVES

(See DAIRY ADJUNCTS)

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

Anglo-American Drug Co.
Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
Arife, Ltd.
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Beecham, T.
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Bile Bean Mfg. Co.
Bow's, Dr., Liniment
Box, W. H.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Capsuloid Co., Ltd.
Chameleon Oil Co.
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Coleman & Co., Ltd.
Congreve, G. T.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Curry, Henry
D.D.D. Company
Daggett & Ramsdell
Daisy, Ltd.
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.
Davidson & Co.
Day & Sons (Crewe), Ltd.
Day, Son & Hewitt
Denoual, J., & Co.
Elliman, Sons & Co.
Fassett & Johnson
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Fellows' Syrup
Fennings, Alfred
Ferris & Co.
Fulford, C. E., Ltd.
Genin, L., & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Grapelax, Ltd.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Guy's Tonic Co.
Henry, T. & W.
Hughes, E. Griffiths
Ichthyol Co.
Iron-Ox Rem. Co., Ltd.
Kaufmann, Dr.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Knoll & Co.
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lalor's, Dr., Phosphodyne
Lambert Pharmacol Co.
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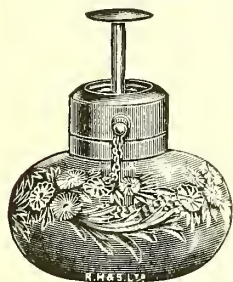
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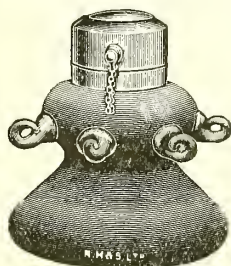
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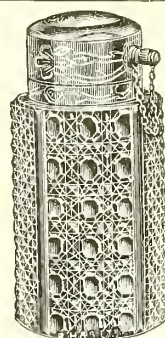
Hand-cut English Glass, with Nickel Mount.
No. 32 ... **72/-** per doz.



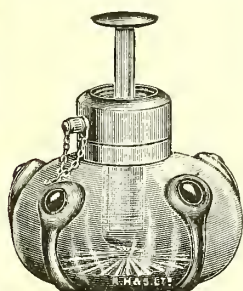
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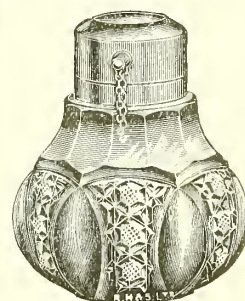
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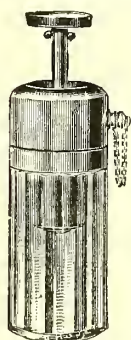
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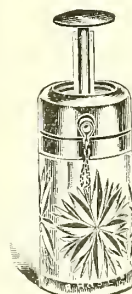
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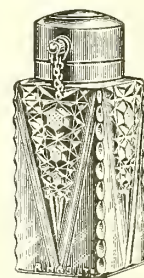
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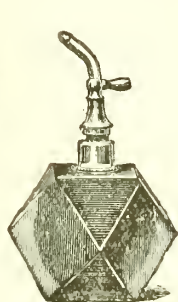


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Fig. 3218.
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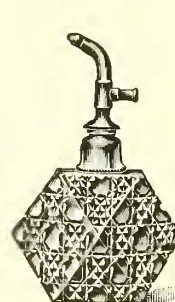


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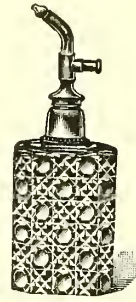


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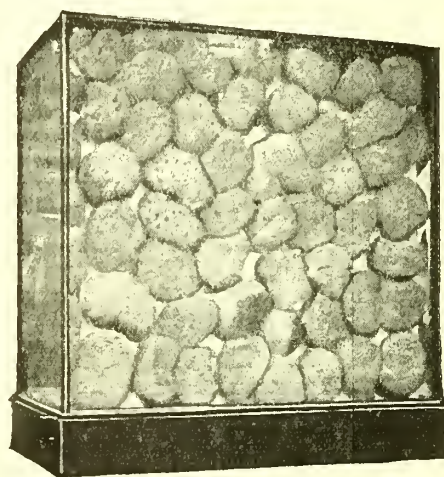
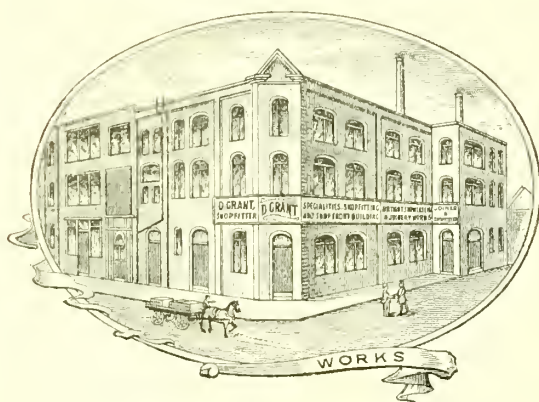
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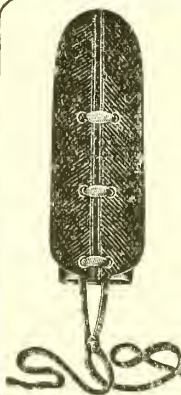
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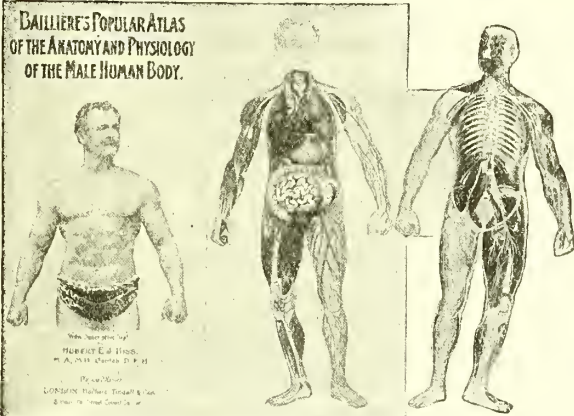
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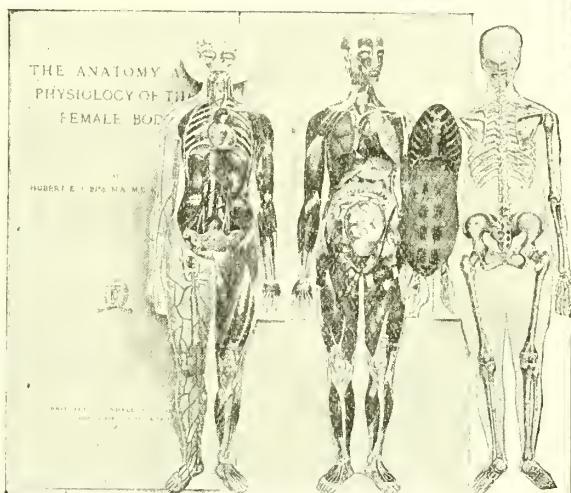
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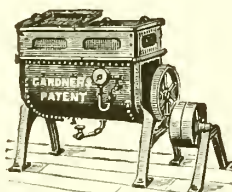
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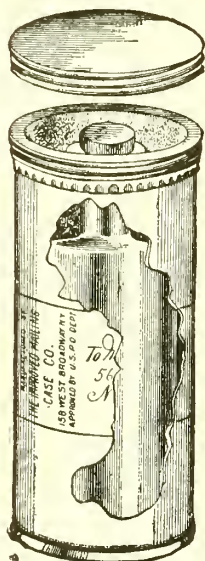
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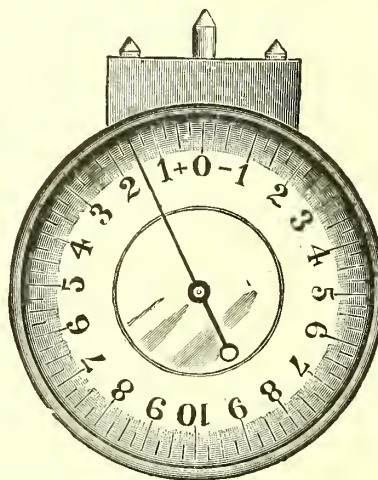


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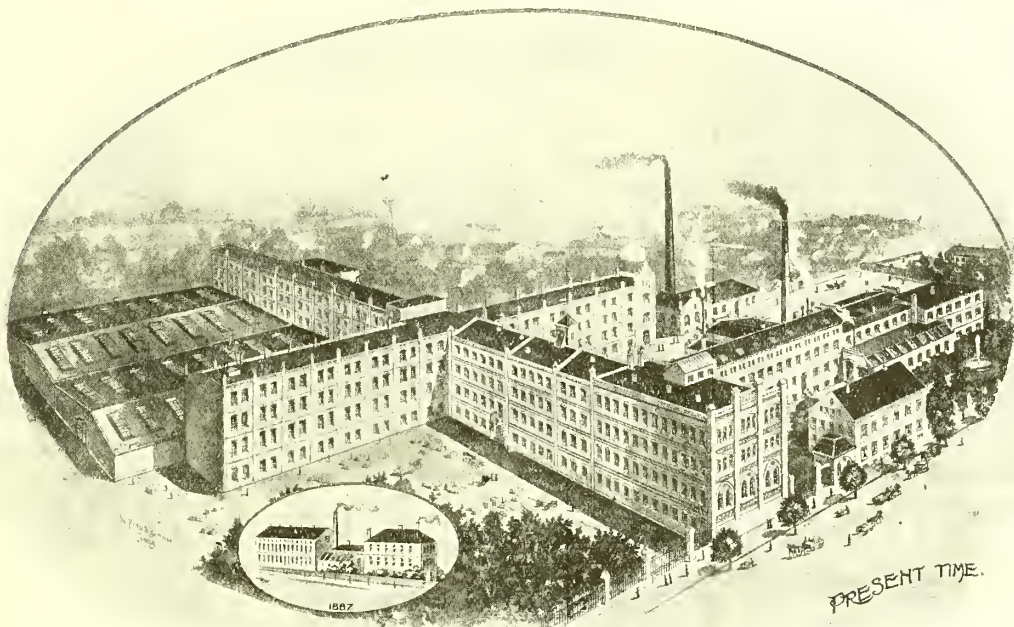
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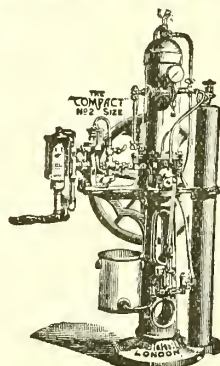
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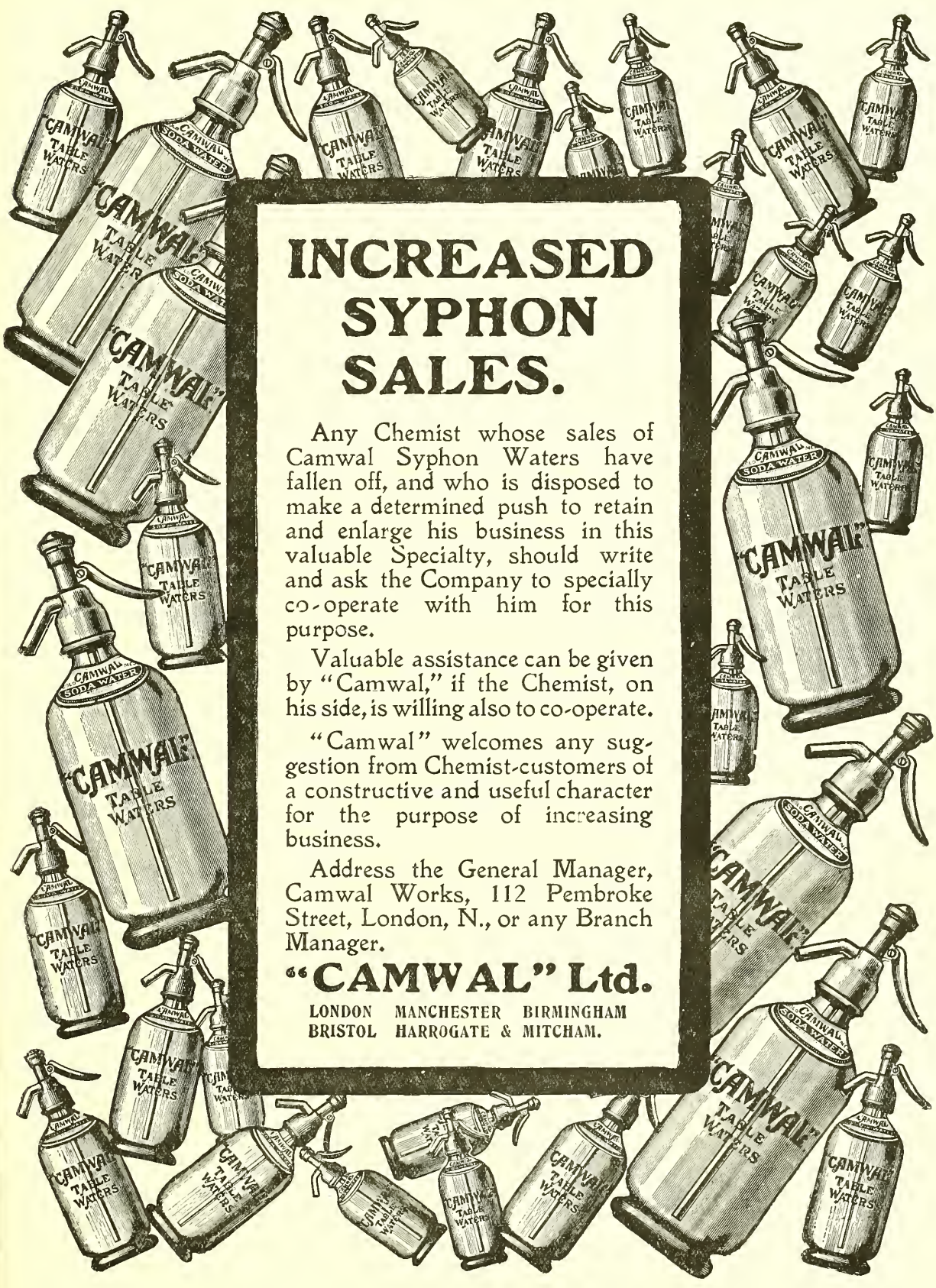


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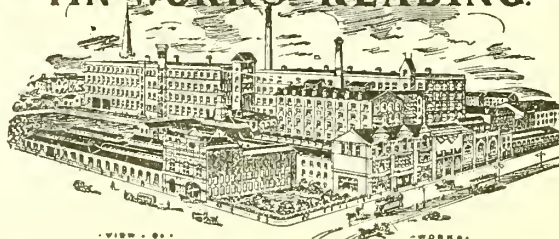
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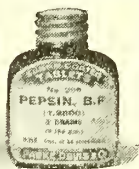
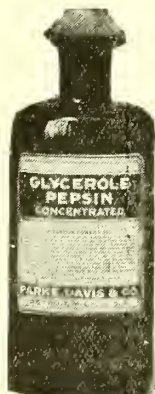
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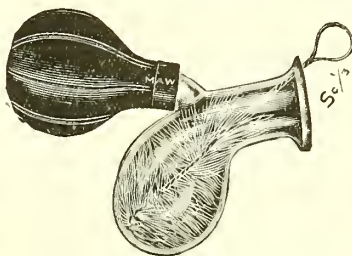
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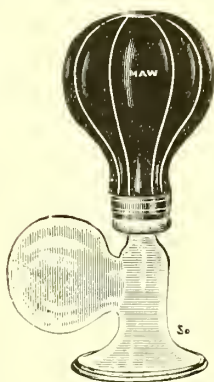
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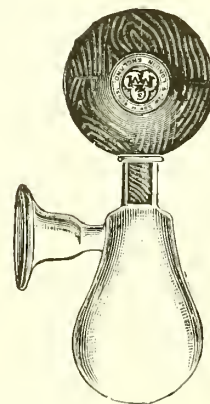


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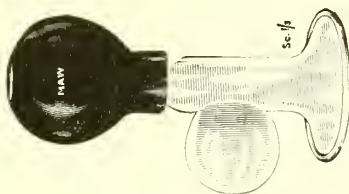
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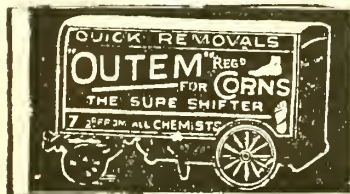
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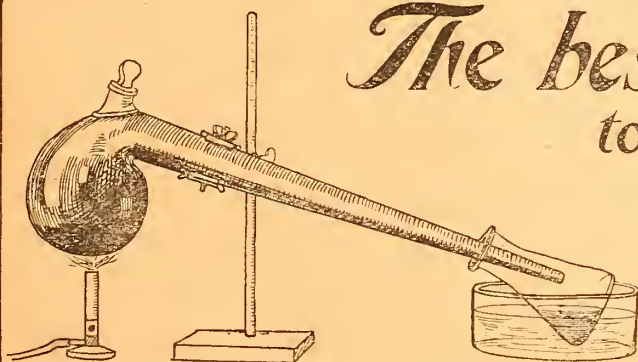
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20 1909

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are desired to take note that the advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Required, Exchange Column, &c., belong to the **PREPAID CLASS**, and to ensure the due insertion of the announcements the remittances must accompany the instructions. A great amount of unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the non-observance of this regulation, and the Publisher hopes that the advertisers will assist in the quick preparation and despatch of the Supplement by strictly observing this rule. Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."



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to the sceptic is to
show Results.*

THESE ARE OBTAINED
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IT PAYS TO PAY TO ADVERTISE IN THIS WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM.

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May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION

1.—LONDON, E.C. (Main Road).—Old-established Business; returns between £2,500 and £3,000 per annum; *net profit* £800; further details on application; references will facilitate business.

2.—CRYSTAL PALACE (near).—Established Business; Retail and Dispensing; returns £1,100 (about); *profits above the average*; well-fitted shop, fully stocked; comfortable residence; held on lease; price £375.

3.—TOOTING (Main Thoroughfare).—General Retail, Photographic, and Optical; all good middle-class trading; returns £1,050; scope for extended trade; *net profit* 5 per cent.; attractive shop; roomy house; rent £60; long lease; price £650.

4.—LONDON, E. (Main Road).—Ready-money Business; main thoroughfare; returns under management £13 weekly; formerly about £1,100 yearly; scope for large development; to a prompt purchaser easy terms can be arranged; worth attention.

5.—LONDON, N.E.—Death vacancy; for immediate Disposal, old-established Business; held by the late owner many years; well-fitted shop; situate in the centre of large residential district; no immediate opposition; price £100.

6.—KENSINGTON, W.—Good-class Business; Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; returns £1,400 (about); *gross profit* £600; commodious house; good garden; long lease; price £850.

7.—CITY.—Cash Business; Retail and Dispensing; returns about £600, increasing; well-fitted shop; corner position; immediate sale necessary; no reasonable offer refused.

8.—NORTH WALES.—Good-class Business; Family Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural; returns between £600 and £700, at fair

prices; the shop has double front and is capably situated in the centre of town; early sale desired; illness cause of transfer.

9.—LIVERPOOL (within easy distance of).—Old-established Business; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns average £800 per annum; *net profit* 25 per cent.; well-fitted shop; corner position; main thoroughfare; modern house; rent £55; price £400; ill-health cause of sale.

10.—WARWICKSHIRE.—High-class Retail, Dispensing, Optical, and Photographic Business; returns about £660; *net profit* £150; modern-fitted shop; main thoroughfare; capital residence; price £350.

11.—BANKS OF THE UPPER THAMES.—Modern Pharmacy; held by vendor many years; returns £1,000 yearly (about); *net profit* £285; attractive shop; comfortable residence; price about £700.

12.—LINCOLNSHIRE.—Ready-money Business; Retail, Prescribing, and Photographic; returns about £1,400 yearly; *gross profit* £470; attractive, well-fitted shop; situate in busy main thoroughfare; rent £48; valuation of stock and fixtures only required.

13.—WESTERN COUNTY.—Established Business; Light Country Retail, with good Family connection; returns £500; *net profit* £190 (about); roomy house; large garden; long lease; no opposition; price £350.

14.—DORSET COAST.—Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, and Photographic trade; returns about £620; *profit (net)* £200; modern-fitted shop; good residence; price £320 or valuation of stock and fixtures.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasise the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

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LONDON, N.E.—Good middle-class Retail, with splendid Photographic connection; good house and premises; returns £875 last year under manager; very profitable; rent £40; vendor will accept any reasonable offer to effect a speedy sale.

MIDDLESEX.—Very nice Light Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, and Photographic Business, in pretty country district; good house and large double-fronted shop; returns £700; net profit £200; price £600; rare chance to acquire a genuine concern.

YORKS.—Splendid high-class Dispensing Business, with nice Photo and Optical connection; one of the best businesses in the district; old-fashioned, fine premises, which can be had on lease at moderate rent; returns over £2,000; price, valuation only, £800 to £1,000; grand opportunity.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Unopposed Light Retail, Photographic, and Dispensing; good shop and house; large garden; very old established; returns £530; net profit £200; price £425.

MIDLANDS.—Good-class Light Retail, with Photo trade and nice Optical connection; splendid position in main street of busy town; returns £1,400; valuation of stock and fixtures.

LIVERPOOL.—Good middle-class Retail, now under unqualified management; grand opening for Photographic and Optics; returns £630; net profit £200; price £400; splendid opportunity.

WARWICKSHIRE.—In a fashionable health resort; a good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photographic; nice house and shop; returns £550; profitable; no reasonable offer refused; this is an excellent opportunity to acquire a genuine bargain.

MIDLANDS.—Middle-class Light Retail, Prescribing, and own Preparations; nice double-fronted shop; good house and garden; old established; returns under manager £570; net profit £200; valuation about £400; can be greatly increased.

YORKS.—Good Family Retail and Prescribing; now doing £10 per week and rapidly increasing; grand opening for Photographic and Dentistry; rent £26; good house and shop; busy town; price only £160; a bargain.

DERBYSHIRE.—Very good-class Retail, in a particularly good residential district and no competition; returns £500 and can be greatly increased with attention; price £200; low rent; good premises.

NORTHANTS.—Good medium-class Country Business; Photo, Dispensing, and Specialities; very good shop and premises, and rent exceptionally low; returns £500 (over); net profit £225; price £450; worth attention.

DERBYSHIRE.—Good Mixed Family Retail, Prescribing, and own Specialities; returns £600 under manager; nicely-fitted shop (look-up); unopposed; price £250.

LANCS.—Light Retail, Prescribing, Wines, and Photo; splendid Proprietaries; Cash trade; no cutting; corner shop; finest position in town; returns £1,350; profitable; price, valuation (about £800).

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, several good-class Businesses, Midlands or North, returning from £800 to £2,000; although we have been most successful recently in disposing of a large number of businesses, we have still a great many clients on our books *unsuited*, and we are in a position to effect a speedy sale without publicity. Write us at once.

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2.—**MIDLANDS** (Charming Health Resort).—High-class Dispensing Business; increasing; net profit nearly £300; elegantly fitted Pharmacy, and well stocked; good house; price £900 or offer.

3.—**HAMPSHIRE.**—Light Family Retail Business, in small town, charming locality; returns over £900; excellent profits; low rent; attractive shop, well fitted and stocked; price £775; personally inspected and strongly recommended.

4.—**DERBYSHIRE.**—Sound Mixed Country Retail Business; in best position of small town; returns £850; good profits; easily worked; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £400.

5.—**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Good-class Light Country Retail; in pleasant market town; easily worked; returns over £600; net profit £200; good house and garden; price £450 or offer; worth attention.

6.—**KENT** (Favourite Locality).—Light Cash Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; returns £675; good profits; main road position; well-fitted shop, well stocked; price £450.

7.—**HOME COUNTY.**—Unopposed Light Village Retail Business; returning £8 weekly, at good profits; rent £20; convenient house and shop, well stocked; price for early sale £220.

8.—**LONDON, N.**—Light Cash Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; in busy main road; returns £1,500; net profit £385; splendid position; very attractive shop; price £850.

9.—**CRYSTAL PALACE** (Near).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, with very few patents; returns £820; good profits; well-fitted shop; excellent position; fully stocked; price £600.

10.—**MARKET TOWN** (Easy Distance from London).—Good-class, well-established Retail, in excellent position; returns about £900; plenty of scope; convenient house and shop; price simply valuation and small goodwill.

11.—**MANCHESTER.**—For immediate Disposal, under exceptional circumstances, very profitable City Business; easily worked; returns last year £2,500; scarcely any patents; unique position; handsome shop, well stocked; price £850 or valuation; only wants seeing.

12.—**COUNTY DURHAM.**—Good-class Family Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns over £650; net profit £200, increasing; modern-fitted shop; good position; well stocked; price £400.

13.—**MIDLANDS.**—£225 or valuation; very profitable Light Retail; returns £11 weekly, increasing; rent £20; corner shop; well situated, and no near opposition; strongly recommended.

14.—**LANCS** (Small Town).—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Photographic; in central position; returns over £600; net profit £185; good house and shop; price £300 or valuation.

15.—**BRIGHTON.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; under management and neglected; nearly 600 new Prescriptions yearly; large, well-fitted shop; good position; price £150 for quick sale.

16.—**SOUTH WALES.**—Light Retail and Prescribing, with Wines; returns £8 weekly; plenty of scope; low rent; good house and shop, stands well; price £200 or valuation.

17.—**LONDON SUBURB.**—Light Family Retail and Prescribing; very few patents; returns over £600; net profit £240 clear; no near opposition; good house, etc.; price £325; books properly kept.

18.—**LONDON, N.W.**—Good-class Light Suburban Retail; in same hands many years; now retiring; returns £10 to £12 a week; very few patents; scope in younger hands; good position; price £350.

STOCKTAKING.

Every modern Chemist knows that Stocktaking is a necessity, but is he aware of its immense value and importance in connection with FIRE INSURANCE and preparing a BALANCE-SHEET? If not, he should at once turn up page 115 in the "C. & D. Diary, 1909," and carefully read our advertisement on this subject, and then write for our special terms for doing this work.

J. G. BERDOE established the firm in 1870, and W. S. FISH was apprenticed to him in 1877.

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ESTABLISHED 3 years; returning £540; no near opposition; estate now rapidly filling up; extensive suburb of London; joining beautiful district; rent £30; vendor is open to an offer; well fitted and stocked; absolute net profit £220.

KENT.—Good Family and Light Retail; large, well fitted and stocked Shop; good house, large garden; returns £800; net profit £300; price £600; good sound bargain.

LONDON, N.—Good-class General Retail; good prices; average returns £550, has done £18 weekly; proprietor retiring; good house and shop; genuine bargain; lease granted; price £400.

LONDON, N.E.—Genuine bargain.—Fine attractive Shop; returns last 4 years over £800; 12 years' lease unexpired; no reasonable offer refused; owner going into the Wholesale.

BRIGHTON.—Old-established; returns under manager £550; Light Retail and Dispensing; well stocked and fitted; house, 5 rooms and usual offices; no reasonable offer refused.

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We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

LONDON (suburb).—Well-established and successful Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; rapidly growing district; elegant Pharmacy; excellent stock; best position, main street; good house; low rent (part let); genuine business; easily worked; returns nearly £700, one-third net profit; books, receipts, etc., produced; a bargain at valuation, about £275 cash; references. "Success" (190/17), Office of this Paper.

BATH.—Old-established Light Retail and Prescribing Business; very profitable; easily managed without Assistant; net profits £244 last year; 10-room house; price £500. Vigis, Chemist, Bath.

CARDIFF.—Genuine Chemist's and Teeth Business; £120; desperate bargain; exceptional reasons for selling; ample scope for expansion. Address, 193/10, Office of this Paper.

CITY (nearest suburb to).—Genuine, long-established Prescribing, Dispensing, Photographic; returns £900, increasing; large house. Full particulars of "Anisi" (194/6), Office of this Paper.

CORNWALL (in large Market Town).—Good-class Dispensing and Agricultural Business; large and convenient premises; excellent position; long lease; several good Proprietaries; returns increasing annually; exceptional profits. Apply, "Cornwall" (190/29), Office of this Paper.

DONCASTER.—Compact Business for Disposal; capable of great increase; returns at present £8 per week; owner retiring; rent £24; good house; price £160 or valuation. Apply, Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds.

EAST KENT.—Genuine ready-money Light Retail and Prescribing Business; good thoroughfare; scope for increase; no side-lines; expenses small; rent £25; price £200. Apply, "H. S. F. B.", 69 Bryant Road, Strood, Kent.

HAWARDEN, CHESHIRE.—Small Business; old established and profitable, with high-class connection. Full particulars from Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.

HOME COUNTY.—First-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in a very desirable locality within 20 miles of London (main line), making a clear net income of nearly £450 after paying every outgoing; increasing yearly; books properly kept, and balance-sheet to prove everything; price £1,260; stock and fixtures worth £1,000; cash buyers only treated with. "Veronal" (193/28), Office of this Paper.

KENT.—Exceptional Opportunity.—Shop and 2 large Store-rooms in very best position; small town; no opposition; rent only £15; splendid house and garden attached can be had if desired; old-established business; net profit £300; price for quick sale £600, or reasonable offer entertained. Apply "Genuine" (193/33), Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Old-established Business; average returns over £500 a year (half profit); price £375; owner obliged to go abroad through ill-health. "Rhei" (215/66), Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE (large City).—Old-established (70 years) Mixed Business; net profit, after all expenses, including Assistant, about £500; very steady, good connection; illness cause; lowest price £1,000; heavily stocked; would entertain Partner (equal) for £500; references given and required; urgent; rent £75; lease; let off £13. "Brommal" (189/23), Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Genuine Business; Prescribing and Light Retail; main road, with no immediate opposition; takings average £8 per week, with very few patents; rent £26 per year; ill-health cause of sale; price £200, or stock could be reduced. Apply, 210/4, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—A branch Shop; doing £10 weekly under management; would easily do £15 in few months under smart business man; for Disposal for value of stock and fixtures only; about £150 required; opportunity of a lifetime. Full particulars, 186/12, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Main Shop and Branch to be Sold together or singly; excellent positions, in main road suburb; modern house and shop, with up-to-date fittings; rapidly growing neighbourhood; really genuine reasons for disposal; returns £1,050 and £450 respectively, and can be much increased; good profits; long lease at low rental; price £1,050 for the two, or reasonable offer entertained. Apply, "H. P. A.", 351 Brockley Road, Crofton Park, London, S.E.

LONDON, W.—Owing to death.—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business; well-fitted shop, fully stocked; good house, upper part and small attached shop well let; further details on application. Address, Ninnis, 37 Crawford Street, Marylebone, W.

LONDON, N.E.—Bona fide Prescribing Business for Sale, or Partnership could be arranged; 1908 receipts over £1,100; few Patents; price £850; would suit medical man. Apply, by letter, 191/7, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Small Drug-store for Sale; nicely fitted and stocked; takings £8 to £10 per week; mostly penny trade, and very profitable; a good Prescriber would do well; house, with side door, and small garden; price £180, or mutual valuation. Apply, "Cardamon" (190/11), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W. (main thoroughfare).—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £500; very profitable; long lease; must be disposed of at once; cash price £100. Lygo, 10 Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON (Upper Clapton).—Death Vacancy.—Light Retail Business; commanding double-fronted corner shop; well fitted; stock small; bracing, healthy district; almost unopposed; young, energetic man could do splendidly; fine opening for Dentistry; price, valuation of stock and fixtures. Apply, 36 Northwold Road, N.E.

LONDON, W. (Working-class District).—Returns over £900 last year; established over 30 years; price £500, or offer; satisfactory reason for disposal; or Partnership would be entertained. Apply, "T. T." (193/22), Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

(continued.)

LONDON (West-end).—Light Family Retail and Dispensing Business with Photographic and several good Proprietaries; returns last year £1,570; net profit over £400; 2,500 new prescriptions dispensed yearly; commodious premises; well-fitted shop, well stocked; price for early sale £800. Address, "Troch" (193/82), Office of this Paper.

LONDON (Western).—Small Business for Sale; good position; close to residential district; opened one year; rent £40, let off £17; sales £385, capable of large increase; scope for Dentistry, Photography; price £180. 194/1, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W. (main Surrey Road).—Good modern shop and house; electricity throughout; returns £18 weekly, and shows recent increase, with much scope for more; gross profits about 70 per cent.; rent £60, with optional lease; price about £600. Address, "H. P. A.," 351 Brockley Road, Crofton Park, London, S.E.

MIDLANDS.—Compulsory sale through ill-health; sound Cash Drug Store in densely populated industrial district, near centre of town; returns £400, mostly own preparations; in present hands 35 years; will sell at valuation, about £150, or nearest offer to prompt purchaser; excellent scope for Optics and Photography. Apply, 168/8, Office of this Paper.

NORTH WALES.—A nicely fitted Chemist's Business for Sale; a good opening for a young qualified Welshman; price £200. Apply, "Celt" (190/20), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Dispensing and Cash Business in central position; lock-up shop; doing a rapidly increasing turnover; well fitted and stocked; price £400, or offer; a splendid opportunity for a young man; no agents. Apply, "Statim" (214/74), Office of this Paper.

S.W. (10 miles from City).—Drug Store; corner, double-fronted Shop (under qualified manager), well fitted and stocked; main road; increasing neighbourhood; must be sold at once; good reason for leaving; average £600 per annum; very few patents; healthy house and district; rent £45, on lease; 7 rooms, yard, etc.; £360 or reasonable offer; stock and fittings worth the money; good opening for Dentistry. 189/8, Office of this Paper.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Thoroughly genuine Business for Sale; excellent shop, and 8-roomed house over, in busy middle-class thoroughfare; average returns £740; electric light and modern requirements; rent £60; lease 11 years; rates and taxes £15; valuable opportunity; moderate cash price. Apply, Brackett & Sons, 27 High Street, Tunbridge Wells.

WEDMORE, SOMERSET.—For Sale, owing to death, excellent Country Business of a Chemist; good business carried on; no opposition. For particulars apply, Burrough, Solicitor, Wedmore.

WEST-END.—Old-established Family Retail and Dispensing; fine corner position; large, well-fitted Shop; good stock; has returned £1,600 p.a.; let down under management; principal would to old returns in two months; lease; rent shop only £39 p.a., inclusive; magnificent chance for small capitalist; price £375 or near offer; cash buyers only. "Belgravia" (194/2), Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE.—For quick Sale, sound, profitable Business, in large manufacturing centre, working-class; Cash trade; little opposition; few patents; returns about £630; rent low; price £300; terms might be arranged; investigation invited; full particulars to genuine inquirers. Burrell, Ph.C., 13 Rustling's Road, Sheffield.

A GENUINE Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; improving; in good position, main street in City of London; rent moderate; long lease; handsomely fitted; good stock; price, value of stock and fixtures; worth attention. Apply, "T." (192/37), Office of this Paper.

A N old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in main road of very busy suburb within four miles of London Bridge; must be sold immediately through ill-health; returns £10 per week; open to great improvement; will accept £275 or offer. Puttick & Wellington, 270 Lavender Hill, S.W.

BARGAIN; no liability through lease; place could be taken yearly; tenancy pay only for what's there; valuation, plus £20 for valuable recipes of years' standing and 'Scripts, £100, all inclusive outside limit; married man should make living; specially suitable for unmarried beginner, letting good house, residing on shop-floor himself. 194/10, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S and Druggist's Business in the immediate neighbourhood of Glasgow for Sale; excellent opening, with good turnover and moderate ingoing. Apply, Wilson, Stirling & Co., C.A., 186 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

DEATH Vacancy.—For Sale, a well-known, thoroughly genuine Business that has changed hands once only in 25 years; proved net profit £150, after paying everything, and can be easily trebled by a pushing up-to-date man, it having been sadly neglected; price £250; part can remain. 191/12, Office of this Paper.

DEATH Vacancy.—Owing to the death of the vendor the Business of a Light Retail and Dispensing Chemist is for Sale; situated in a good position of an inland health resort; large, well-fitted shop and convenient premises; takings about £550 per annum; no reasonable offer refused; must sell; very profitable, and can be greatly increased with attention. "Resort" (215/10), Office of this Paper.

DENTAL Depot for Sale; London, West-end; established 5 years; excellent premises; elegantly and substantially fitted for the depot trade; moderate inclusive rent; fine opportunity for including Mechanical work for the profession; price £150. "Depot" (190/9), Office of this Paper.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for acquiring established, good-class Retail and Dispensing Business in the West-end; the owner relinquishing it for the Wholesale, will accept £300 cash; returns £1,600. Full particulars to bona fide purchasers with cash on application to "Wholesale" (191/40), Office of this Paper.

FOR immediate Disposal, owing to death, old-established Business in main road, S.E. district; can be purchased upon easiest of terms at bare cost of stock and fixtures. Apply, 193/13, Office of this Paper.

GOOD-CLASS Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Business; well situated in good town, within 45 minutes' run from London; returns about £850; good profits; fine double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; splendid house and garden; price £575, or valuation; fullest investigation courted. Apply, "P. O. P." (193/208), Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Chemist's Business for immediate Sale by order of Executors; North London; a few yards off main road; for lease, goodwill, stock, and fixtures £150 will be accepted; renewal arranged; no agents. Particulars from Savery & Stevens, Solicitors, 6 Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

OWING to death of proprietor; in a leading street, near to Docks, a Chemist's Business; rent £30 a year; returns £450; very profitable. For further particulars apply, "Camphor," c/o Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

RARE chance to acquire a genuine concern; net profit about £200; returns nearly £700; large double-fronted shop; good house; Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, Photographic; in pretty residential district; price £600. "Spec" (189/11), Office of this Paper.

RETIRING from Business.—A Wholesale and Retail Herbalist's Business to be sold cheap; established over 40 years; main thoroughfare; within view of market of a large manufacturing town; returns average £400; shop well and neatly fitted, heated with hot-water apparatus; rent £22; rates £7; valuation of stock and fixtures. "Absinthi" (189/21), Office of this Paper.

UNOPPOSED Business; exceptional offer; returns £260, increasing; net profit £140; plenty of Prescribing and Dispensing; good opening for Dentistry; house, 9 rooms and bath; rent £26; good garden; selling at valuation, which is between £200 and £250. Write for particulars to Harrison, Evans Lescher & Webb, Bartholomew Close, London.

£35 or reasonable offer, in a market street, S.E.; profitable class of trade; rent 14s. clear; good chance for Prescriber and Extractor.—Another, neatly fitted in mahogany, N.; neglected; pleasant locality; rent £35 and rates; price £150; owner leaving trade. "Chemist," 3 Monte Cristo Parade, Newington Green, N.

£100 will purchase goodwill, fixtures, fittings, and all trade utensils of a very old-established Mixed Retail, Photographic and Stationery Business in an industrial town on the North Wales Coast, where erection of large new works has just been commenced; stock to be taken at valuation; returns nearly £800; exceptional opportunity. Apply, J. Williams, Accountant, Flint.

£250, or valuation, for well-appointed Pharmacy situated in large Midland manufacturing town; large works in neighbourhood, in full employment; large house; separate entrance; corner shop, well fitted, and good stock; turnover £525, rapidly increasing; net profits nearly £4; investigations solicited; full particulars and photo given genuine buyer; trial if required. 189/24, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

LONDON Manufacturer having good connection with Wholesale Sundry and Export houses desires sole Agency for good line of Druggists' Sundries. Apply, "N. N." (189/16), Office of this Paper.

A GENTLEMAN having suitable offices in the City wishes to correspond with Manufacturers who desire to be soundly represented amongst Merchants, Shippers, etc.; 12 years' experience in Drug trade; satisfactory references. Address, 192/38, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, an English Drug or Sundry house, which make Bombay a business centre, to solely represent a reputed English firm of Essence Distillers for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, and the same for Calcutta and the Presidency of Bengal. Apply, "Secretary," 5 Concert Street, Liverpool.

TENDERS.

FULHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL.

DISINFECTANTS.

THE FULHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Supply of DISINFECTANTS for the twelve months ending March 31, 1910.

Tenders must be made on printed forms specifying conditions of Contract provided by the Council, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Disinfectants," and delivered at the Town Hall, Fulham, S.W., by 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1909.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

J. PERCY SHUTER,

Town Hall, Fulham, S.W.

Town Clerk.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, W.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT invite Tenders for the Supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Dressings, etc., for one year commencing 15th April, 1909.

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the Secretary. Tenders must be delivered in sealed envelopes, addressed to the undersigned, marked "Tender for —," on or before SATURDAY, 27th February, 1909, at noon.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves to itself the right of accepting the whole or any part of a Tender.

By order,

THOMAS RYAN,

Secretary.

February 16th, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, in Lots, at the Wood Process Works, Carpenter's Road, Stratford, E., on FRIDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock precisely,

SURPLUS PLANT AND MACHINERY,

comprising 50 h.p. horizontal steam-engine by Rnston, Proctor, 7 ft. by 28 ft.; Lancashire boiler, 120 lb. w.p. steel saturating cylinder, 6 ft. 6 in. diam., 30 ft. long; 2 Gwynne's centrifugal pumps, new Claritas filter press, 12 wrought-iron tanks up to 6,000 gals. capacity, Avery's testing machine, circular-saw bench, drilling-machine, 3 Blackman propellers, portable weighing-machine, quantity shafting, pulleys, belting, 12 steel-framed bogies, about 1,000 ft. piping, valves, and pipe fittings, engineers' tools, chemical apparatus, quantity useful timber, and other effects.

May be viewed by orders, and catalogues had of Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell, 11 Billiter Square, E.C.

J. THORNLEY & SON will SELL by AUCTION on Wednesday and Thursday next, February 24th and 25th, under instructions from the London Drug Manufacturing Co., at their premises, Salt Pie Mills, White Lion Brow, Bolton, the whole of the Mahogany Fixtures, Dispensing Screens, Cases, Counters, Shelvings, Shop Bounds, Stock, Trade Utensils, etc.

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, entire modern mahogany fixtures in recently fitted shop; good-class fittings by first-class fitter, counter with glass cases in front and usual drawers, etc., dispensing-screen with large mirror, glass shelves in cases, wall-cases, mirrors, shelving, etc.; all in good order; low price. Apply, "Chemist," 3 Central Exchange, Penge, S.E.

MODERN Fittings for Disposal; all newly fitted; drug-fitting, mahogany-fronted drawers, glass labels, glass knobs, lockers under shelving and cornice over, mirror-centre poison cupboard; dispensing-screen, mirror centre, mirrored cases either side, with plate-glass shelves, glass-fronted dispensing-counter under; glass-front serving-counter with drawers under; perfume case and desk with mirror-back and plate-glass shelves; 6-ft. wallcase; complete as seen fitted; £45. Sharp, 24 Coombe Road, Brighton.

MUST be Sold, complete Shop-fittings; range of mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below, about 12 ft. long; counters with glass fronts, perfume case along one side; tooth-brush case, counter tablet-case, wall-case with shelving above, window-enclosure, counter-desk, complete shop-rounds, ointment-jars, etc.; very cheap for immediate sale. Apply, Bent, 37 Tudor Road, Leicester.

TO LET.

CARDIFF.—A good Chemist's corner Shop and Premises to Let; has been in the same hands 21 years; no stock or goodwill to take; immediate possession; good opening for energetic man. D. Rees, 38 Carlisle Street, Cardiff.

HIGH STREET, Harlesden.—Modern Shop to be Let, in the best position, with excellent living-rooms and back entrance; a first-rate opening for a Chemist and Druggist, in an established centre; rent £110 per annum, with a period free, or the shop might be fitted. Apply to Messrs. H. E. Foster & Cranfield, Surveyors, 6 Poultry, E.C.

LEICESTER.—Commanding Shop Premises to Let; excellent position, in busy market thoroughfare; centre of town; splendid opportunity for up-to-date Cash Chemist's; rent moderate. 207/41, Office of this Paper.

WARRINGTON.—To be Let or Sold, excellent Shop, suitable for Chemist and General Wares; commodious dwelling-house, comprising sitting-room, kitchen, scullery, pantry, 5 bedrooms, dressing-room, w.c.; good corner position; side entrance; ample storage; moderate rent; no Chemist within wide area. Apply, Jenkins & Co., Solicitors, Bank Chambers, Warrington.

CHEMIST'S.—Splendid opening; handsome shop; 9 comfortable dwelling-rooms, etc.; main road, N.E. suburb; rent £60; inspection invited. Mr. Bacon (landlord), 25 Liverpool Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

ADVERTISER wishes to Buy a Business; an old-established or neglected one not objected to; London suburb preferred. Full particulars in confidence, "S. R." (190/30), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST in Midlands desires, for family reasons, to Exchange Business with Chemist farther South; one returning £700 to £1,100 would suit. "M. A. W." (189/25), Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH, having been successful in recently disposing of a large number of Businesses, are in immediate want of sound concerns in London and all parts of the country for cash buyers from £300 to £3,000; strictest confidence guaranteed; correspondence cordially invited from intending vendors. Address, 35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, small Country Cash Drug Business; genuine, unopposed, and West of England preferred if possible, with small house attached; healthy locality and capable of increase. Apply, "Optics," Beresford Villa, Ashcombe Gardens, Weston-super-Mare.

WANTED, Business or Managership; Australia or New Zealand. Apply, "Rhei" (215/606), Office of this Paper.

£2 reward for information (if acted upon) of an opening for Chemist-Optician or Optician up to date; town not less than 50,000; little opposition not minded; position central; strictly confidential. Reply, 186/7, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

As Superintendent or Director of Drug Company in or near London by a qualified Chemist. State particulars and capital required to "Director" (189/15), Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIP required by Manufacturing Chemist in Wholesale business; 17 years' experience as Chemist in large works; also practical knowledge of the trade generally. Apply, "M. X." (189/7), Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

As Apprentice; tall, well-educated lad; 17; passed Prelim.; West of England preferred. Apply, Anual, Chemist, Melksham, Wilts.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

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THIS Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED at OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

RETAIL.

JUNIOR; firm of London Valuers have a vacancy for youth (about 15) to assist in Office work and Stocktaking; applicants must have had some Retail experience and be quick at figures; permanent if suitable. Address, with all particulars as to salary, etc., to "Velox" (187/9), Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant, Counterman, and Dispenser, with view to Management of a branch; must be energetic, gentlemanly, trustworthy, and thoroughly capable. Full particulars as to age, height, experience, and salary required (outdoors), also photo if convenient, to Hedges & Son, Pharmacists, Birmingham.

BROMLEY (Kent).—Managing Assistant required; young, qualified, married man preferred; to reside on premises (unfurnished); must have highest references, good experience, and accustomed to good-class trade. Replies, with full particulars, when disengaged, salary required (with commission), to Kelf, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Broadway, Bromley, Kent.

CARDIFF.—Qualified Assistant; good Dispensing experience. State age, height, experience, salary required (outdoors), with photo, Duck & Son, Chemists, Cardiff.

CHINA.—A qualified Assistant for high-class Chemist's and Druggist's business; aged 22 to 28; must have had good experience in first-class house; liberal salary offered, and passage paid out and home. Address, "China" (188/4), Office of this Paper.

COLOMBO.—Junior qualified Chemist's Assistant (about 23), with Optical knowledge preferred; liberal terms; short hours; passage paid out and home; 4 years' agreement. Apply, by letter only, giving full details of experience, to Dakin Brothers, Ltd., 82 Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

INDIA.—Qualified (Minor) man wanted for old-established business in Calcutta; single; age about 24; must have had good experience and be able to produce first-class references; 4 years' agreement; passage paid out and home; salary, first year 200 rupees, second year 225, third year 250, and fourth year 300 rupees, monthly. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, etc., to 189/17, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W..—Required, Dispenser; Minor qualification; salary to commence 45s. a week; age 25; hours of work approximately 8.45 to 6 p.m., Saturdays till 3 p.m.; outdoors; no Sunday duty. Address, stating full particulars, to 763, Sell's Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

LONDON, W..—Qualified Assistant for first-class Retail and Dispensing; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, photo, and salary required, to John F. Harrington, 45 Kensington High Street, W.

LONDON, W..—Wanted, a Junior, indoors, in a Dispensing and Family business, at once. Apply, stating particulars, Adams, Chemist, 21 Formosa Street, Maida Vale, London, W.

LONDON, W. (Suburb).—Qualified Manager with Store experience; smart, reliable man with Optical and Dispensing experience; salary £2 10s. and rooms; exceptional opportunity for one who could introduce capital. By letter only, E. F. Strickland, 28 The Broadway, Ealing, W.

LONDON, S.W..—Assistant; good Dispenser; used to good-class business; must be capable of being left in charge; sleep in, board out; half-day holiday weekly, alternate Sundays. Letters not answered in 3 days declined. Apply, 179/10, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Wanted, middle-aged or elderly man, single (indoors), for Light Retail, Prescribing, and Veterinary business; comfortable home; moderate hours; qualification not necessary; temperate and good references indispensable. State full particulars and enclose photo in first letter, "Donovan" (184/7), Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Assistant wanted at once (outdoors); about 23; abstainer preferred. References and all particulars to S. Gill & Son, Pharmacists, Pendleton, Manchester.

BRANCH Manager wanted at once; Minor qualification; about 25 to 35 years of age; must have had good business training, energetic and enterprising; an abstainer preferred. Apply, stating full particulars, age, height, whether married or single, to 190/34, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER wanted; one just qualified not objected to; hours 10 to 12 and 7 to 9. Apply, stating terms, etc., to Dr. White, 130 Roman Road, Bow, E.

DISPENSER wanted, 2 afternoons a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 3 p.m.; Doctor's Surgery; salary 2s. 6d. each afternoon; King's Cross district. Apply, "X. Y. Z." (215/74), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR or Improver for Country business in West of England; outdoors, but breakfast, dinner, and tea provided except Sundays, and breakfast and dinner only on Thursdays; half-holiday weekly and whole holiday monthly; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty. State salary required and send photo, "Speculum" (183/39), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 20 to 22; a gentlemanly, reliable Assistant wanted for a first-class Dispensing and Retail business; must be a competent and trustworthy Dispenser and not afraid of work. Hawley & Son, Dispensing Chemists, 303 Aigburth Road, Liverpool.

MANAGER (qualified) for branch; young man willing to adapt himself to modern Store methods; married preferred; permanent to suitable man. Enclose photo (to be returned) to J. E. Houseman, Bowell's, Cash Chemists, 19-21 Pitfield Street, N.

QUALIFIED; for East-end Branch; busy working-class neighbourhood; good Prescriber; abstainer preferred; house, salary, and big commission. Bond, 89 Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

WANTED, smart Improver or Junior; outdoors; 2 kept. State age, height, experience, when disengaged, and salary (not to exceed 30s. per week), Francois T. Sanders, Chemist, Sutton, Surrey.

WANTED, smart, gentlemanly, reliable Assistant, chiefly as Dispenser; must have had good experience in Dispensing; qualification not essential; provincial business; indoors; give full particulars, salary, references, etc. Apply, 191/19, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, an Assistant, about 23 to 25 (qualified preferred), for Dispensing business. State age, height, salary (indoors), when disengaged, 191/5, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, a smart, steady young man as Assistant Manager; fully qualified; salary £2 per week to commence; good opening for suitable man. Apply personally, at once, at 2 Well Street, Cable Street, London, E.

WANTED, for second week in March, two qualified Assistants; one full- and one part-time. Apply, personally, Heppell & Co., 38 Chandos Street, Strand, W.C.

WANTED, a Senior Assistant (about 27 to 30), qualified, for high-class Pharmacy at a fashionable watering-place; married man preferred, or one who could arrange to live on premises. Apply by letter, giving full particulars of age, experience, and salary required to "L. H." c/o Maw, Son & Sons, 7/12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

WHOLESALE

LONDON, W.—Assistant (outdoors) for Tablet-making, etc.; also to assist in Dispensing; Tablet-making taught if necessary. Apply to "M." (214/52), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant Chemist wanted in Laboratory of a large firm of Manufacturing Chemists. Apply, "X., c/o Berry Advertising Agency, 180-181 Fleet Street, London.

OFFICE, Export Druggists, London.—Managing Clerk with first-class experience of routine of Shipping Invoicing, etc., who has had two or three others under his control; none but those thus qualified entertained; state full particulars and salary expected; good opportunity for competent and energetic man. Apply, with full particulars, to 197/51, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, man (young) with knowledge of Proprietary Articles and Druggists' Sundries. Apply, giving particulars and salary wanted, by letter, to 767, Sell's Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

SALESMAN required at once by high-class Toilet-soap house; those already having a connection in Lancashire or North of England preferred; opportunity for a good man. Reply (in confidence), stating age, full experience, salary expected, to 135/12, Office of this Paper.

SMART Junior Invoice Clerk wanted by a London firm of Manufacturing Chemists; must be a quick, neat, and accurate worker, preferably with knowledge of the trade. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, to 193/2, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a few bright and intelligent Shop Assistants and Salesmen; they must be full of ambition, with a desire to succeed in the business; to those qualifying we can offer an almost unrivalled opportunity of becoming first-class Salesmen, with a good salary, increasing steadily in proportion as they take an interest in the business and prove their selling ability. Apply, in the first place, to Mr. Charles Palmer, Managing Director, The National Cash Register Co., Ltd., 225 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

WELL-INTRODUCED first-class Essence firm, wishing to extend their sale in England and Colonies, require a first-class and well-introduced Traveller well acquainted with the Colonial trade and the article; salary £300 to £500 per annum, according to turnover; travelling expenses and commission extra. Address, "K.O. 5781," Rudolf Mosse, Cologne.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RETAIL.

LADY Dispenser, experienced, seeks post. "M. C.," 47 Melgund Road, Highbury, N.

JUNIOR; 21; reference; Lancashire preferred. Apply, Mason, 280 Lever Street, Bolton, Lanc.

MANAGER or any employment; disengaged; qualified; elderly. "F.," 188 Croydon Road, Beckenham.

QUALIFIED (25), single, desires experience in quick Store trade. A. Dean, 64 Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

ASSISTANT, having had one year College training, seeks engagement. Evans, Forster Street, Smethwick.

ASSISTANT; 21; tall; high-class experience; outdoors; London preferred. "Uricedin" (188/3), Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser, qualified, requires post with Doctor; Book-keeping, Typing. G. Vickridge, "Grenfell," Worthing.

LADY Dispenser; qualified; 4 years' reference; Hospital, Institution, Doctor, or Wholesale. 189/20, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, requires situation; outdoors. H. Walker, 65 Higham Hill Road, Walthamstow, London, N.E.

ASSISTANT; reliable, trustworthy; good references; permanency; outdoors; disengaged. "S.," 42 High East Street, Dorchester.

UNQUALIFIED; 46; married; experienced; knowledge French and German. "Spes," 46 St. Lawrence Road, North Kensington.

CHEMIST recommends Lady Assistant as Junior Dispenser; Hall qualification; S.W. London preferred, but not essential. 187/7, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Qualified; 23; first-rate Dispensing experience; excellent references; Photography. "Pharmacist," 31 Atherfold Road, Clapham, S.W.

MANAGER or Assistant; 36; married; unqualified; experienced; Midlands or South preferred. G. D. North, 18 Elliott Road, Vassall Road, Brixton, S.W.

LADY Dispenser desires Secretarial or other work to fill in spare time; qualified; over 3 years' experience with Chemists. Apply, "Suburb" (186/15), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 26; active; excellent references and experience; Photography; abstainer; disengaged. Address, "Unqualified" (188/38), Office of this Paper.

AS Junior; age 21; tall; Dispensing and Photographic experience, Counterman and Window-dresser; Lancashire preferred. Stopforth, 159 Eastbank Street, Southport.

JUNIOR (20), tall, requires situation in high-class Dispensing business in Manchester district; outdoors; 5 years' experience. Meadows, 17 Ryecroft Road, Stretford.

QUALIFIED; 28; Manchester or district Branch Managership preferred; permanency; good all-round experience; excellent references. Chandler, Tennyson Villa, Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

FULLY qualified, energetic man desires position as Manager; wide experience; country business preferred; married; excellent testimonials. "C.," 55 Ferne Park Road, Stroud Green, N.

LADY Dispenser holding the Hall certificate seeks post; Institution and private experience; would undertake Bookkeeping. Please apply to "Dispenser," 59 Victoria Road, Kilburn, N.W.

QUALIFIED Chemist; tall; good address; fair knowledge French and German; London and provincial experience; single; disengaged; home or Continent. 188/15, Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD (near).—Assistant; 29; experienced; part-time evenings and Saturdays or arrangement; booking engagements as Locum Easter forward. Scott, 50 Hollowgate, Rotherham.

INDIA or Ceylon.—To take charge preferred; aged 30; 10 years present situation; well up in Retail and Dispensing; excellent references; disengaged March 31. "H. J.," 115 Kennington Road, S.E.

QUALIFIED Chemist-Optician; outdoors; London, S.E., or S.W.; married; 33; abstainer; no Sunday duty; Books, Stock, or Counter; varied experience; free March 1st. 188/1, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 20; 4 years' good Prescribing and Dispensing experience; Extractor; well recommended. Wilson, c/o T. Smith, M.P.S., 54-58 Osborne Street, Hull. Local locum work entertained.

37; Assistant or Management where qualification is not essential; capable, reliable; salary not so much an object as comfortable permanent berth; testimonials. "Statim" (188/31), Office of this Paper.

35/-; outdoors; Manager; 55; qualified; Window-dresser, Prescriber; non-abstainer and moderate smoker out of business hours; later engagements 4, 7, 7, 3 years. "Agrip" (188/40), Office of this Paper.

SUITABLE berth by able, steady man; all-round experience, good-class, Country; used to responsible posts; exceptional references; disengaged shortly; middle-aged; married; unqualified. 187/31, Office of this Paper.

EX-Chief Sick Berth Steward, R.N. (Wardmaster) seeks situation as Dispenser; recommended by present employer; excellent testimonials in and out of the Service. "B. J.," Clifton Villas, Brunswick Road, Buckley, via Chester.

AUSTRIAN qualified Pharmaceutical Chemist (aged 25), with perfect knowledge of German and Polish and good first elements of English, wants a convenient situation; first-class experience; best references. Jacob Swidkes, c/o Mr. S. Hay, Chemist to the Court, Lemberg, Austria.

SITUATIONS WANTED *(continued).*

LOCUM; disengaged; good references; 9 years' all-round experience. Bell, Chemist, Brigg.

MINOR; 28; high-class Dispensing and Counter experience. Clark, 40 Southwick Street, W.

QUALIFIED; 26; West-end and country experience; good Dispenser. 190/40, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Dispenser and Bookkeeper; good testimonials. "Reliable," 98 Milkwood Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

QUALIFIED; disengaged; good all-round experience; young; outdoors preferred. 191/28, Office of this Paper.

OUTDOOR Assistant or Doctor's Dispenser; 34; experienced Prescriber, Extractor. Thomas, Belle Vue Terrace, Aberayron.

MANAGER; married; qualified; good references; to live on the premises. "R. J.," 51 Church Street, Egremont, Cheshire.

PART-TIME required by Minor student; experienced; excellent references. Apply, "Student" (193/8), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; 30; energetic, reliable; abstainer; permanency; disengaged. Address, 190/36, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Assistant, Locum; good all-round experience; references. "Qualified," 24 Frithville Gardens, Shepherd's Bush.

QUALIFIED; 24; tall; Photography; excellent experience and references. J. H. Fletcher, 50 King's Road, Prestwich, Manchester.

QUALIFIED; 32; Manager or Senior; West-end, City, suburban experience; married. "Photographic" (191/13), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT in Mixed Country business; 9 years' experience; unqualified; disengaged; moderate salary. "V." (190/14), Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Assistant; 21; 5½ years' high-class Dispensing and Counter experience; height 5 ft. 10½ in. Jarvis, c/o Messrs. Whysall & Son, Grantham.

TALL; excellent references; 6 years' Photographics, Window-dresser, Stockkeeper; in or near London. Boulton, c/o Bolton, 28 The Green, Winchmore Hill, N.

SCOTSMAN (28), unqualified, desires appointment in London; outdoors; good knowledge Photography; highest references. Smith, 33 Montpelier Park, Edinburgh.

BRANCH Manager, with or without view to succession; qualified; 30; 6 ft.; first-class English and Continental experience. "Pharmacies," 44 Bryan Road, Blackpool.

ASSISTANT; 29; single; energetic; Prescriber, Dispenser, Extractor, Photography; not afraid of work; unqualified; London experience. McHardy, 27 York Place, Aberdeen.

SMART Assistant; age 23; 6½ years last berth; good Window-dresser, Stockkeeper, and Counterman; excellent references; vacant. "Jackson," 19 Cambray Road, Balham.

ASSISTANT; 27; first-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Extractor; highest references; disengaged; permanency required. "Statim," 15 Victoria Terrace, Herne Bay.

BUYER and Manager for well-known Multiple-shop Company requires similar situation, or as Director; every information given in confidence. Write, 191/14, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; single; exceptionally good all-round experience; excellent references; reliable and trustworthy; disengaged March 6th. "Chemist," 59 Sistova Road, Balham.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—As Assistant or Senior by gentleman of long and varied experience; good Prescriber; no objection to travelling. Address, "Zincol" (191/23), Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; Locum or Assistant; long or short time; open to purchase small business; engagements now booked; terms moderate. Apply, "Drugs," Beresford Villa, Ashcombe Gardens, Weston-super-Mare.

MANAGER; qualified; experienced and thoroughly reliable; good Dispensing, Prescribing, and Counter experience; Extractor; married; 35; live on premises; permanency; disengaged end March. 191/27, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; evenings after 7, Saturdays 3. "Qualified," 51b Morat Street, S.W.

EVENING work; excellent references. Matthews, 40 Lushington Road, Harlesden, N.W.

PART-TIME, 2 or 3 evenings weekly; 27. "Unqualified," 7 King's Parade, Finchley.

LOCUM or Part-time; qualified; abstainer; active; disengaged. "Borax," 535 Holloway Road, N.

LOCUM; qualified; excellent references; disengaged. "Cains," 21a Castletown Road, West Kensington.

DISPENSER, Assistant, or Locum; excellent references; London; age 33. "S. S.," 175 Kennington Road, S.E.

PART-TIME, all day, or half-days at 2 P.M.; highest references; take charge. "Peps," 24 Delancey Street, N.W.

MANAGER; 40; qualified; energetic; Prescriber; tall; good references. Longman, 81 Claude Road, Cardiff.

AS Assistant; experienced in all branches of the Retail business; sober, energetic, and obliging; middle aged; temporary or permanent. "Statim," 63 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, N.

LOCUM; S. Heyworth, Pharmacist, has a few vacant dates. For terms apply, Bridge House, Kildwick, via Keighley.

ASSISTANT; West-end and Store experience; outdoors; or Dispenser; town. "H. G.," 6 Willow Avenue, Barnes, S.W.

MANAGER of one or more large Stores; now holding similar position; Major qualification. Write, "Chemist," 157 Evington Road, Leicester.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant requires situation shortly; reliable and energetic; undeniable references. Apply, "C.," 17 Nightingale Lane, Hornsey, N.

ASSISTANT; 37; unqualified; married; excellent references; country preferred; disengaged March 17th. "A.," 68 Cranbrook Road, Chiswick, W.

M. R. H. J. DEACON, "Cotlands," Brownlow Road, Croydon, can highly recommend a gentleman for Bookkeeping, Stock, who is at liberty till 4 daily.

CHEMIST can recommend his present Assistant as Manager or Senior. Apply, in first instance, to H. T. Hines, 86 St. James' Road, Holloway, N.

IMPROVER; 17; 3½ years in Dispensing, Agricultural, and will take small salary Photographic business; disengaged. F. Bellamy, Upton, Didcot, Berks.

MANAGER or Senior; outdoors; qualified; tall; active; good experience West-end and medium-class Stores and Pharmacy. "R. L.," 25 Friern Barnet Road, N.

DISPENSER (male, 24) desires berth; excellent testimonials and experience; Locum, part-time, or permanent. "Fortis," 38 King Henry's Walk, Mildmay Park, N.

YOUNG lady, thoroughly experienced and with highest references, seeks post as Dispenser to Doctor or Institution; disengaged. "F. G.," Heather Court, Church End, Finchley.

ASSISTANT (22), with high-class Dispensing and Photographic experience; good Counterman; part time or full; near Schools preferred. Cornish, 57 Railway Street, Southport.

WANTED, by a middle-aged Pharmacist, a position as Manager or Director in a good-class Cash and Dispensing business; first-class experience; reliable. "Veronal" (214/704), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Italian Chemist; 27; London, West-end, Continental experience; disengaged April; English, French thoroughly; highest references. Write, Cairoly, Pharmacie Anglaise, Place Alpes, Geneva.

ASSISTANT whose experience consists of making all Pharmaceutical Preparations which can be conveniently made on premises, 9 months' College training, extensive Window-dressing, good Counter, together with Photography, desires a situation. Evans, Forster Street, Smethwick.

HOSPITAL Dispenser; qualified; day or week. Irving, 116A New Kent Road, London.

JUNIOR; aged 20; knowledge of Photography; good references. Matthews, Innisvalle, Totnes.

DISENGAGED; 34; tall; 10 years last situation; Photography. Howes, Glisson Road, Cambridge.

QUALIFIED; 27; tall; temporary or permanent. Sanderson, Ben Rhydding, Monkseaton, Northumberland.

QUALIFIED Assistant (22) requires situation; good references. McKinlay, Pikes Lane, Glossop, Derbyshire.

DISENGAGED; Retail or Wholesale; sound experience; 33. "Extractor," 54 Darnell Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

JUNIOR Assistant; Mixed Family trade; Manchester district preferred. "J. A.," 6 Orchard Street, Preston.

LONDON.—Experienced; part evenings free for classes; 22; disengaged; abstainer. Mills, 3 Croxted Road, Dulwich.

JUNIOR; 21; 5½ years' experience; good references; knowledge of Photography. Davies, Island Terrace, St. Clears, Carm.

RELIABLE Assistant; 15 years' experience; disengaged; references. Fawcett, "Blencogo," Dinarth Road, Colwyn Bay.

JUNIOR; part-time; knowledge Photography, Dispensing; Birmingham district. "S. C.," 94 Regent Street, Smethwick.

ASSISTANT; 29; Store experience; good worker, punctual, and trustworthy; outdoors. "Permanency," 80 Downham Road, N.

IMMEDIATELY; Manager-Senior; 35; qualified; outdoor; last reference 3½ years. "Photo," 87 Lower Bank Road, Fulwood, Preston.

UNQUALIFIED; 26; tall; 12 years' experience; excellent references as Dispenser and Counter hand. Haworth, 32 Mitella Street, Burnley.

QUALIFIED Manager, or would assist; exceptional experience; temporary or permanent; salary moderate. "L. G.," 78 Richmond Road, W.

QUALIFIED Chemist (26) desires engagement as Assistant or Manager; good varied experience; capable and reliable. "G.," 97 Walton Street, Oxford.

WHOLESALE.

TRAVELLER; young; London and suburbs; Packed Goods; highest references. 193/17, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (25), Dispensing experience, would like situation in Wholesale Laboratory. 191/6, Office of this Paper.

SITUATION wanted; over 10 years' first-class Retail and Wholesale experience; aged 30. 191/36, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, experienced, wishes to Represent a good firm; commission or otherwise. 191/25, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; 37; large connection; 10 years with present house; excellent references. W. Good, 4 Markham Square, Chelsea, S.W.

SURGICAL Instruments and Appliances.—Assistant (24) desires situation; good references. Write, 189/28, Office of this Paper.

14 years' Wholesale, Retail (Home and Colonial) experience; competent to manage departments or travel (London and country connection); Drugs, Sundries, Packed Goods. 193/32, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, 10 years' Retail experience, seeks situation in Wholesale; view Travelling. "H. C.," (193/26), Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. (32) desires situation with first-class house, with view to future Representation. 163/42, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; qualified; experienced; Drug, Sundries, Instruments; good connection with Medical and Chemists. 191/30, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady, used to Packing Proprietaries, etc., seeks berth; 7 years last situation; excellent references. "N.," c/o Pratt, Chemist, West Kilburn.

QUALIFIED (age 28) wants berth abroad; Wholesale, Retail, or as Representative; well up in all branches; Bookkeeping. 18/30, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER representing London Sundry house in Scotland is open to accept additional Agency with good Drug or Bottle house. 108/32, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, well known to Chemists in Liverpool, Manchester, and districts, wants two or three good Commissions. "H.," 15 Brclade Road, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.

ADVERTISER (28), unqualified, requires berth; Wholesale or Patents; 13 years' Retail experience, 2 as Manager; Page-Davis Advertising knowledge. "London" (187/36), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (32) desires appointment, Chemist, Manager, Representative; 15 years' experience with best London and provincial Wholesale Chemists. "Wessex," 18 Smithfield Street, Birmingham.

ADVERTISER, good business experience, capable Accountant, requires engagement; Correspondence, Books, or general work; long references; salary moderate. Reply, "N. M.," (118/20), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER desires management of first-class Proprietary Article or Preparation (Medical or otherwise), or similar responsible position; excellent credentials. "J. B.," (187/33), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER desires situation with Manufacturing Chemist; qualified; 29; abstainer; thorough knowledge of Pharmacy; 7 years' West-end Dispensing experience. Full particulars and references, 191/22, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER with good knowledge of Drug trade and Chemists in Northern Counties desires re-engagement with first-class house already having a connection on the ground; first-class references and security given. "C. D.," (191/24), Office of this Paper.

GERMAN Apothecary (University of Strassburg), knowing English, French, and Italian, experienced in Analysis of Foods, Urine, etc., good Bookkeeper, desires situation with Chemist or Analyst. For further particulars apply, 189/9, Office of this Paper.

ENGLAND or abroad; Pharmacist (30), qualified, single, requires post as Traveller, Representative, or in International Office, Laboratory, or Export Department; first-class Retail-Wholesale English and Continental experience; linguist; excellent references; shortly disengaged. "Pharmacist," 8 Rue d'Argenteuil, Paris.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, with many years' experience in the employment of large manufacturing Pharmaceutical firms, seeks appointment where energy, tact, experience, and best references would be valued; advertiser has experience of manufacturing methods dealing with most departments of modern manufacturing Pharmacy. 189/37, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lec Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—20 Apollinaris Ordinary, 77s. 6d.; 150 Bovril Deferred, 5s. 7½d. c.d.; 526 Camwal Ordinary, 1s. 7½d.; 100 J. Knight's Ordinary, 23s. 9d. x.d.; 500 Idris "A" Ordinary, 8s. 1½d.; 200 "A" 6 per cent. Preference, 10s. 3d.; 100 Sanitas Ordinary, 20s. 9d.; 200 G. B. Kent 5½ per cent. Preference, 16s. 10½d.; 120 A. J. White Ordinary, 3s. 1½d.; 150 Stevenson Howell Preference, 21s. 6d.; 50 R. When 45 Preference, fully-paid, 58s. 9d.

WANTED (subject).—50 Evans Lescher Preference, 45 1s. 3d.; 150 Allen & Hanburys "A" Preference, 23s. 9d.; 200 J. C. & J. Field 7 per cent. Preference; 100 Camwal Preference, 7s.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

SETS of plate-glass Shelves for Windows (second-hand), 3 ft. 40s., 5 ft. 60s., 12 ft. (side-fitting Drug-drawers, glass knobs and labels), £13; 6 ft. upright Dispensing-counter, cases each side, mirror centre, £8; Desk and Case, 40s.; 2 swan-neck Carboys, 2 gals., 30s.; upright Counter Case, 3 ft. by 2 ft. by 2 ft., £5. Treble & Co., Complete Shop Fitters, Cheapest House for High Class Fittings, Rectory Works, Kenmare Road, Hackney, London, N.E.

WE HAVE WHAT YOU REQUIRE, Drug Fittings, Counters, Wall-cases, Dispensing-screens, Perfume-cases, etc., in almost all sizes; second-hand; condition first-class; prices reasonable. Write for sketches and details giving approximate sizes, or call and inspect. RUDDUCK & CO., 262 OLD STREET, E.C.

VERY HANDSOME MAHOGANY SHOP FITTINGS.—In excellent condition, as good as new.—2 mahogany Window Enclosures, glazed plate glass and fitted inside with plate-glass shelves, etc.; 10-ft. very fine Wall Case, in two heights; 16-ft. Drug Fitting, fitted with Poison Cupboard and mirror centre, carved brackets and span-rails; 12-ft. Counter, with drawers behind and plate-glass cases in front; exceptionally handsome Screen and Counter, with Sponge Case, etc.; 465 the lot; would be divided to suit customer; several other cheaper sets in stock. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.**, 93 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

DENTAL MECHANIC.—T. Barton, 194 Mansfield Road, Nottingham. Telephone 3898. Best workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold, D.A., etc.; Crowns, Bridges, and Inlays a speciality; prompt despatch my leading feature; repairs per return; every assistance and advice given to clients.

Dose Tables for Students of Pharmacy.

A TWENTY-FOUR page booklet showing the adult doses in ordinary cases of the principal medicinal agents, with metric equivalents for dispensing and a complete table of atomic weights, comprising the B.P. figures and the International Committee's latest pronouncements (O=16 and H=1). The booklet measures 4 in. by 2½ in., and can be carried in the vest pocket. To be obtained from **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST** (Book Department), 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for **THREE PENNY STAMPS PER COPY, POST FREE.**

POISONS SCHEDULE, according to the New Act, reprinted from **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, with a supplementary list of admixtures, preparations, and other articles brought within the Schedule. On a card (Schedule in front, list at the back) to hang up; price 6d., post free, from the Office of the C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Important to all Wholesale Buyers of New and Reliable Seeds. Brown's Wholesale List of Vegetable, Flower, and Farm Seeds for 1909 is now ready, post free. Penny Pictorial Packets, our Speciality, 3s. 6d. per 100; 31s. per 1,000. Send for List at once, gratis, and order your seeds fresh from the actual growers. **E. P. Brown & Sons**, Seed Growers, Coggeshall, Essex.

TO Apprentices, Juniors, etc.—If you wish to pass the Preliminary quickly and with little trouble, write to Mr. Charles Harker, who will coach you by post; thorough systematic teaching; numerous successes in 3 and 6 months; special attention given to those of neglected education; 85 per cent. recent successes; terms very moderate. **Charles Harker**, 239 Chapter Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT.—The Directors of the **IMPERIAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.**, established 1878, invite applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts. Departments: Personal Accident, Employers' Liability for Accidents to Servants and Workpeople, Carriage, Motor and Driving Accidents, Burglary and Plate Glass, Horse and Cattle Insurance; liberal terms. Address, Agency Manager, 17 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

GADD'S CHART OF NEW CONDITIONS.
Third Edition, 6d. post free.
Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Bristol and Exeter.

CHEMIST 16-ft. glass-fronted counter, mahogany top, 3 ft. wide, £13, bargain; mahogany bent plate-glass counter-cases, 4 ft., 5 ft., 6 ft. dispensing-screens, wall-cases, drug-fittings; cheap to clear; cheapest house in the trade for shop-fronts, alterations, window-enclosures; estimates free. **H. Mills**, Up-to-date Chemists' Shop Fitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163 and 165 Old Street, London, E.C.

THOMAS WEST DECEASED.—Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria cap. 35 creditors and others having any claim against the estate of Thomas West late of 1187 Chester Road Streetford Chemist Druggist and Perfumer deceased, and who traded as an Ironmonger under the style of "West's Ironmongery Stores" and who died on the 16th day of January last and whose Will was proved in the Manchester District Probate Registry on the 5th day of February instant, by Frank Whiteley and William Anderson Smith two of the Executors thereof are to send particulars of such claim to the Executors at the offices of the undersigned on or before the 31st day of March next after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the Testator's assets among the persons entitled thereto.

Dated this 8th day of February 1909.

TALLENT-BATEMAN, THWAITES & MENZIES,
Solicitors to the Executors.
40 Brazenose Street, Manchester.

THE MOST POPULAR DANCE OF THE SEASON FOR CHEMISTS IS THE JUNIOR PHARMACY BALL.

It will take place this year at the

Portman Rooms, on Wednesday, March 10.

Mortlake Mann's Orchestra. Tickets (including Supper and Light Refreshments), 7s. 6d. each, from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. E. Southon, 8 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., or any of the Stewards.

In the matter of a Deed of Assignment for the benefit of the Creditors executed on the 15th day of August 1908 by Mr. W. J. Hunter of Axbridge, Somerset, trading as a Chemist and Druggist.

THE CREDITORS of the above named W. J. Hunter who have not already sent in their claim are required on or before Saturday the 27th February 1909 to send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to me the undersigned, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.

Dated this 17th day of February 1909.

E. W. HELPS,
Trustee.

Bank Chambers, Bridgwater.

CONSIDER THIS CAREFULLY

A Chemist wrote in December: "If you will send me advt. for Xmas Goods, also idea for Window Show, will if satisfactory engage your services for next year."

In January he wrote again: "I now send you cheque for year's services commencing February." If you wish to increase your business, send p.c. for copy of Free Booklet, which will show you how to do it.

J. R. B. ALLISON, CHEMIST & BUSINESS SPECIALIST, RETFORD.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

WHAT offer "Pharmaceutical Journal," posted Saturdays, for 1909?
JACKSON, Chemist, Sandiacre, Notts.

GLAZEBROOK'S "Heat and Light" (1905), Thompson's "Tables and Data" (1900), Taylor and Baxter's "Sight-Testing" (1902); all as new; 8 vols. Cassell's "Encyclopædia" (cost 6s. vol.); offers wanted. 14 Crown Road, St. Margaret's-on-Thames.

FORMULÆ.

FORMULA for sale; sauces, 4d. gall. **FRANCE**, 42 Vartry Road, London, N.

EMBROCATION; 10d. per gal.; thick, creamy, and unseparable; send 2s. 6d. for formula. **EVERITT**, 131 Forest Road, Loughton, Essex.

THREE superb formulæ for 1s.; lime cream (inseparable), white embro. (incomparable), snow-white toilet cream (without an equal); satisfaction guaranteed. "**VERAX**," Rock House, Clevedon.

DENTAL.

DENTAL sign-tablet, opal letters, brass plates, all relating to teeth; large show case, with about 20 specimen cases; also 18 pairs of forceps; to be sold cheap. **MACDONALD**, 176 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

72 **MICROSCOPE** slides, 1s. 3d. doz., 6s. 6d. lot; exchange; approval. **LINTIN**, 170 Freedom Road, Sheffield.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

WHAT offers for about 4 gross "perfume plums"? **GIBSON DIXON**, Chemist, Halifax.
CHEAP; 1 doz. 2s. 3d. capsuloids; clean, fresh; 20s. the lot. **RICHARDSON**, Gillington Road, Bradford.
CHEESE rennet tablets (Blauenfeldt & Trede); 1 doz. 200's, 3s. 3d. each; 7 Johnson's tablets, 2s. 3d., 7s. **B. HARGREAVES**, Kirkham, Lanes.
 2 **GROSS** 1s. Ozonia rheumatic cure; 2 gross "Kinko" liquid plate-polish, 6d. and 1s.; what offers? **RIDING'S** Drug Stores, Plumstead, S.E.
TWELVE 2s. 11d. Virols, 24s.; 6 2s. 6d. Mellin's, 8s. 6d.; 6 1s. 6d. Horlick's malted milk, 5s.; 4 2s. 6d. Plasmon cocoa, 6s.; 36 Erasmie Peerless soaps, 9s.; 2 whole- and one half-plate Ilford Ordinary, 6s. 6d.; 36 Ozonias, 18s.; 36 6d. Bovrils, 13s. 6d.; 24 1s. 9d. Bovrils, 32s.; 9 9d. Plasmons, 6 1s. 4d. Plasmon cocoas for 10s.; 18 6d., 4 1s. Moseley's food, 7s.; £1 worth carriage paid. **TREBOR**, 4 Brunswick Street, Hanley, Staffordshire.

SHARES.

SHARES for Sale. See p. 63.

SHOP FITTINGS.

7 **DOZ.** shop rounds, seales; on view; cheap. "E." 15 Marquis Road, Stroud Green.
COUNTER, 10 ft. 6 in., dispensing-screen, counter-case (bent glass), etc., for sale cheap. 730 Old Kent Road.
TWO sets Chemist's drawers, each containing 18 small, 12 large, glass labels; 2 mahogany panelled counters, one fitted shelving; size 8 ft. by 3 ft. by 13½ in. Offers to **ASHFIELD**, Chemist, Rhyl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAMWAL syphon-box truck; for 2 doz.; perfect condition. **TURNER**, Chemist, Bury Street, Bloomsbury.
MEDICAL battery; nearly new; 12s. 6d.; bargain. "C. E.," 114 Brook Green, Hammersmith, London.
TYPEWRITER; Smith Premier machine; in perfect working order; £7. Apply, **CLAYTON & JOWETT, LTD.**, Liverpool.
WATER bed, 48 by 36 (Maw's, fig. 454), with valve, also one 48 by 36, by Cow; both in good condition; what offers? **WALDER**, 19 Dingwall Road, Croydon.
WHAT offers, all or part, 4 by 6 gal. silicated carbon filters, 2 by 2 gal. ditto; second-hand? **MILNER**, Chemist, 209 Trafalgar Road, East Greenwich.

WANTED.

B.P. Codex. "J. S.," 190 Gladstone Street, Bradford, Yorks.
DIRECTORY of Chemists in business in the U.K. **FITT**, Chemist, Norwich.
COPPER steam jacketed pan; about 13 gals. "C. F. T.," 70 Great George Street, Leeds.
COMPLETE fittings for Chemist's shop. Apply, "FITTINGS" (190/12), Office of this Paper.
TWO swan-necked carbays; any ordinary size. Lowest price to **BURCHALL**, Chemist, Ramsgate.
VEEDEE vibrators; new or second-hand; good condition. **WHITEHOUSE**, 2 Gill Street, Nottingham.
WANTED, "Chemist and Druggist," January 2nd and 16th, 1909. Send flat to "S. B.," Office of this Paper.
PATENTS.—Clean, quick sellers; good prices given. **KING**, 6 St. Paul's Road, Blackpool.
MINOR, Major, Chemists' books.—Send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. **GOWER**, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

College Notes.

NORTHERN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—A party of over thirty students of this Manchester college paid a visit on February 10 to the warehouses and laboratories of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., in Hanover Street, Liverpool. Leaving Manchester at 1.30 p.m., they were welcomed by Mr. J. J. Evans at the firm's offices at 2.30 p.m. The ever-gentle Mr. Wellings took the party over the different premises, and the whole of the staff proved most attentive and explanatory in all details. The firm provided tea at the King's Café, which brought to a close an instructive and enjoyable afternoon, in which a thorough insight was obtained into the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations on a huge scale. Messrs. J. E. Dixon and F. Snow made the arrangements on behalf of their fellow-students.

Where to Study.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

Muter's (South London) School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London.
 London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.
 South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.
 Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225a and 227a Oxford Road, Manchester.
 Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.
 Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Street, Leeds.
 Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy, 26 Clyde Street, Edinburgh.

Recent Wills.

The dates in parentheses refer to the issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" in which the deaths of the testators were reported.

MR. BEN LOCKWOOD, chemist and druggist, Huddersfield, who died December 22, 1908, left estate valued at 3,161l. 8s. 5d. gross.

MR. GEORGE FAIRWEATHER, dispenser at the Plymouth Public Dispensary, left estate valued at 269l. 19s. gross. (C. & D., January 16, p. 78.)

MR. THOMAS WEST, chemist and druggist, Stretford, Manchester, left estate valued at 2,456l. 16s. 10d. gross, with net personality 1,674l. 8s. 4d. (C. & D., January 23, p. 109.)

MR. URTON BLYTH, chemist and druggist, Croydon, Surrey, who died December 15, 1908, left estate valued at 1,277l. 14s. 8d. gross, of which 1,181l. 8s. 2d. is net personality.

MR. GEORGE K. GOSSOP, chemist and druggist, formerly of Grimsby, New North Road, N., and Letchworth, Herts, left estate valued at 1,225l. 6s. 1d. gross, with net personality 1,187l. 8s. 11d. (C. & D., December 5 and 12, 1908, p. 889.)

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with Sir C. N. Dalton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 10, 1909.)

"PYR" and "SARV," in devices; for electro-chemical and metallurgical products in (1 and 5). By the Société des Produits Electro-Chimiques et Métallurgiques des Pyrénées, 103 rue de la Boétie, Paris. 302,995—302,999.

Cock and grape-vine device; for cream of tartar (1 and 42). By G. Pellissier, Quai des Moulins, Cette, France. 306,297, 306,298.

Device (by consent); for alkalies (1). By the Lagos Stores, Ltd., 6 Stanley Street, Liverpool. 307,036.

Triangular device of three B's, etc.; for chemicals (1 and 2). By the Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaestofaktieselskab, Telemarken, Norway. 308,077, 308,078.

"ZOLVINA"; for chemicals (2). By J. McKenny, 116 Stephens Green, Dublin. 308,679.

"CLEARIX"; for vermin-killers (2). By A. P. Lewis, 21 Lime Street, London, E.C. 308,943.

"KLENTAS"; for disinfectants and disinfecting-soaps (2). By J. Askham, 8 Park Mansions Arcade, London, S.W. 309,500.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Tuesday, February 23.

Federation of West Riding Chemists' Associations, Grand Restaurant, Boar Lane, Leeds, at 7 P.M. Special meeting *re* poison licences, etc. The following questions will be discussed: (1) What action, if any, should be taken by the Federation *re* granting of licences to horticultural dealers and others? (2) Should the Federation appoint a committee to draw up a formulary for distribution among medical men in the West Riding? (3) Should the Federation draw up a circular to be supplied in quantity to members and, by them, distributed to the public—explaining the advantages of dealing with pharmacists? or on any other relative subject? (4) Should the Federation issue a monthly or quarterly journal?

School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Caledonian Room, Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., at 7.30 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets (6s. 6d. each) from Messrs. W. A. Storey and G. Gadson, Hon. Secretaries, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Wednesday, February 24.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, Birmingham, at 8.30 P.M. Papers by Mr. F. H. Alcock and Mr. E. W. Mann.

Thames Valley Chemists' Association, Kingston Hotel, Kingston, at 8.30 P.M. Miss Buchanan, Ph.C., on "The Senses of Taste and Smell."

Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, London, E.C., at 8 P.M. Adjourned annual meeting. Lantern lecture by Mr. Sydney Jamieson on "Serums and Vaccines, their Manufacture, Therapy, and Statistics."

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association, Angel Hotel, at 3 P.M. Mr. Hagon on "The Poisons and Pharmacy Act"; Mr. G. Thomson-Williams on the "Shop-hours Act, 1904."

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Apprentices' night, conducted by Mr. E. Watson.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association, Star and Garter Hotel, at 8 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

Thursday, February 25.

Leicester Chemists' Association, Grand Hotel, at 7.30 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets from Mr. Geo. E. Marfitt, Hon. Secretary, Infirmary Square.

Association of Certificated Dispensers, Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars, London, E.C., at 7.30 P.M. Annual general meeting.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, 11 Waring Street, Belfast. Annual business meeting to receive reports and elect officers for the ensuing year.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. S. Furnival, Ph.C., on "Camphor."

Friday, February 26.

Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, Mather's Hotel, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. Forbes Johnston on "The Eye in its Relation to the Chemist-Optician."

The Week's Poisonings.

THIRTEEN fatalities have been caused by poisons during the week, including three misadventures and two instances in which poison was purposely administered to children. Three fatalities were caused by poisons in Part I. of the Schedule, and eight by Part II. poisons. Fred Bamber (42), insurance agent, who committed suicide at Blackburn, died from "cyanide" poisoning.—At the adjourned inquest on Deborah Bernstein (*C. & D.*, January 30, p. 137) an analytical examination of the stomach-contents showed that death was due to morphine-poisoning. The jury returned the usual verdict.—At the adjourned inquiry (*C. & D.*, February 6, p. 212) into the death of Mr. Lumley Scurr Bentley (34), chemist and druggist, the analyst's report suggested that death was due to morphine-poisoning, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.—Florence M. C. Marshall (48) died at Brighton from an overdose of chlorodyne.—The wife of a Broughton ironfounder administered laudanum to her four children and afterwards cut her throat. The one-year-old baby, Bertha, died in consequence of taking the poison. At the inquest Edward

Travis, chemist's assistant, deposed to supplying Mrs. Brown with 2 oz. of laudanum.—Laudanum was also taken for suicidal purposes by Sergeant J. Duguid at Barnsley, and a barman named Henry Cheesborough at Grimsby.—The usual verdict was returned at the inquest on John G. Rutland (40), labourer, Staines, who ended his existence by taking carbolic acid.—The wife of Thomas Lucas, carrier, Farington, while in a state of acute depression, administered carbolic acid to herself and her daughter and infant son; the last-named, aged five weeks, died the next day, while the others are still in a critical condition.—At the inquest on William Gibbard Judge and his wife, who were found dead at East Cliffe Flats, Folkestone, a verdict of wilful murder was returned against the man, who committed suicide by taking oxalic acid.—Kate Cook (49) died at Southsea from oxalic acid poisoning. Deceased, who was short-sighted, mistook a packet of oxalic acid for Epsom salts. The Coroner called attention to the similarity in size and shape of the two packages, and also to the labels upon them. He thought it would be better if packages containing poisons were wrapped in paper of a distinctive colour.—Charlotte Glover (45) died in Belfast through drinking a large quantity of lotion in mistake for ginger-beer.—Thos. Birkbeck (63), a Kendal jobbing gardener, committed suicide by taking sulphuric acid.

National Tuberculosis Exhibition.

THE National Tuberculosis Conference and Exhibition at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, S.W., from February 16 to 19 inclusive, is an effort to arouse a campaign in Great Britain against the "great white plague." Although a fine series of lectures was given each day, including demonstrations of awesome examples of meat studded with tuberculous nodules, from an exhibitor's point of view the exhibition was a failure. Very few visitors were present when the *C. & D.* representative viewed it on Wednesday afternoon, while the previous day was worse, and the attendants complained bitterly of the lack of preliminary notification to the public. About thirty firms were represented in the great hall, which was well filled by their tasteful and neat displays. Near the entrance the SANTAS CO., LTD., had an exceedingly varied display of Sanitas preparations. JEVES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LTD., had a comprehensive exhibit of Cyllin and other products. Dietetic preparations were much in evidence, LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD., specialising in Nursing Oxo, and also showing Oxo and Lemco. The MIOL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., had a bright display of their well-known product. Ovaltine, Formitrol, and dried malt extract were Dr. A. WANDER's specialities. BRAND & CO., LTD., had a neat exhibit of their meat products, including their well-known meat essences in new style of packing in aluminium-capped glass jars. The exponents of lactic-acid bacilli treatment were Messrs. ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD., MESSRS. OPPENHEIMER, SONS & CO., LTD., and the AYLESBURY DAIRY CO., LTD., the last-named showing Kefir, Kouniss, Lactor, and Lactone Tablets (P., D. & Co.). The "Allenbury" foods, pastilles, and malt preparations were, however, subsidiary to a fine display of various tuberculins. Messrs. Oppenheimer's display was one of general pharmaceutical interest, including malt preparations, pulverettes, serums, palatinoids, etc. A demonstration of the HERCULES MEAT-PRESS showed how raw meat can be economically made to yield 50 per cent. of its juice. Vichy and Carlsbad water and salts bulked largely in the display of mineral waters by Messrs. INGRAM & ROYLE, LTD. The ROBORAT CO. demonstrated the use of their complete test-cases and Kuhn's suction-mask. Other exhibits included those of SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD., BAILLIÈRE, TINDALL & COX, and Densana (London agents, BARCLAY & SONS).

GERMAN RADIUM INSTITUTE.—Heidelberg University has received a gift of 6,500*l.* for the foundation of a radium institute.

WARNING.—A subscriber in Gainsborough (215/60) desires to warn his *confreres* in regard to two men who are going about selling a penny washing-tablet. Their *modus operandi* is for the one who poses as traveller to induce the unwary to take several gross (which he delivers from a hand-cart) and to pay cash for them. He promises to send a working model for the window, several thousand handbills, and girls to sell out the first lot, none of which conditions are carried out. If paid by crossed cheque the second man, who appears to be the proprietor, manages to get some one in the town to cash it. Our correspondent advises chemists to insist on the terms (which are put on bill) being carried out before payment is made.

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(Mechanical).

EXPERT WORKMANSHIP. PROMPT SERVICE.
POPULAR PRICES. GUARANTEED MATERIALS."Dentistry for Chemists" post free. "Everyday Dentistry," 3/6.
F. C. WARDALE & CO., 132 High Street North, East Ham.
Telephone No. East Ham 174.**GRAPELAX.**

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE GREEK ROYAL FAMILY.

The Ideal Tonic Laxative for Children.

GRAPELAX pleases the Trade. It is on the P.A.T.A. list with remunerative terms.**GRAPELAX** pleases the Medical Profession. There is no mystery or secret.**GRAPELAX** pleases the Public, for it is a genuine and effective and a palatable medicine for Children.Order from the Wholesale houses, or direct from **GRAPELAX, LTD., 379 STRAND, W.C.**TO WHOLESALE BUYERS & SHIPPING MERCHANTS ONLY.
FOR ALL KINDS OF**CAPSULES & PERLES.**

Hand-made or Machine-made, "TYE'S" will ensure purity of contents and best finish. Specially prepared to suit all climates.

JOHN TYE & SON — Manufacturing Chemists, —
(Established 1845), **PACKINGTON STREET, LONDON, N.****TOBACCOS! CIGARS! CIGARETTES!**

Every known Brand at Manufacturer's own List Prices. Endless variety of 'Tobacconists' Fancy Goods & Shop Fittings. The Trade only supplied. Opening orders a Speciality. Send for Price List.

SINGLETON & COLE, Ltd., Cannon Street, BIRMINGHAM, AND BRANCHES.**Dentistry**FOR DENTISTS AND CHEMISTS REQUIRING
— RELIABLE WORKMANSHIP.Most Perfect Workmanship. Best Materials, and Artistic Finish Guaranteed.
My Assistants are the pick of the London Dental Mechanics.Price List of **A. G. FENTIMAN,** 42 Bishopsgate Without, LONDON, E.C.
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Over 20 years' First-class Mechanical Experience in U.S.A. and England.

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THOS. CHRISTY & CO.

4, 10, 12, Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.

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ESTABLISHED 1839ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE, or FOLDING, for the
DRUG, DRYSALTERY, AND CONFECTIONERY TRADES.LABELS, WHEN PRINTED TO OUR INSTRUCTIONS, WE PUT ON PILL
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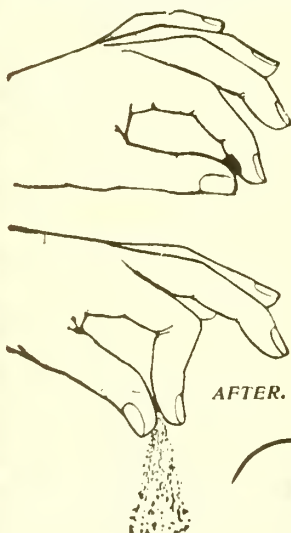
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TEST IT.

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“The Lancet,” Dec. 14, 1907 :

“A real advance on the ordinary pill. In water the ‘Pulverette’ soon disintegrates . . . obviously secures the prompt administration of a solid drug.”

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℞ Ammonii Chloridi	gr. 1
Potassii Chloratis	gr. 2
Pulv. Cubebæ	gr. 1/4
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ	gr. 1

'Tabloid' Ammonium Chloride Compound is supplied in bottles of 25 and 100, at 6/0 and 14/0 per dozen.

'Tabloid' Quininae et Belladonnae et Camphoræ

A combination prescribed extensively at this season of the year. Its action is antipyretic, diaphoretic, expectorant and sedative. 'Tabloid' Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor meets the requirements of the physician for a convenient and reliable means of administration. Its constituents are pure and uniform and are present in accurate doses.

℞ Quininae Sulphatis	...	...	gr. 1/4
Ext. Belladonnae	...	...	gr. 1/8
Camphoræ	...	...	gr. 1/4

'Tabloid' Quinine Belladonna and Camphor is supplied in bottles of 25 and 100, at 8/0 and 22/0 per dozen.

'Tabloid' Quininae Comp.

Under the title Quinine Compound, a 'Tabloid' product is issued which is of special interest at the moment. 'Tabloid' Quinine Compound combines the specific action of cinchona alkaloids with analgesic, expectorant, diffusible stimulant and tonic laxative properties.

℞ Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum	...	...	gr. 1
Antifebrini (Acetanilidi)	...	...	gr. 1-1/5
Camphoræ Monobromatæ	gr. 1/5
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ	gr. 1/8
Ext. Cascariæ Sagradæ	gr. 1/4

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'Tabloid' Quininae et Camphoræ

Antipyretic, antiseptic, diaphoretic and expectorant. This combination increases bodily resistance and fortifies the vital powers; it is

of special service at this season of the year. 'Tabloid' Quinine and Camphor contains accurate weights of exceptionally pure ingredients. It enables quinine to be taken readily and easily, and allows of regular and effective administration.

℞ Quininae Bisulphatis	...	...	gr. 1
Camphoræ	...	...	gr. 1/5

'Tabloid' Quinine and Camphor is supplied in bottles of 25 and 100, at 6/0 and 16/0 per dozen.

'Tabloid' Pastille Benzoic Acid Compound

Presents the stimulating expectorant action of benzoic acid, menthol and ipecacuanha, with the soothing anodyne and local anæsthetic effects of codeine and cocaine.

'Tabloid' Pastille Benzoic Acid Compound provides an ideal means of administration. It dissolves slowly in the mouth, thus ensuring prolonged local action of the medicaments. The demulcent basis of the pastille forms a highly palatable vehicle. It also increases the efficiency of the medicinal ingredients, which are of exceptional purity and uniformity.

℞ Acidi Benzoici	...	...	gr. 1/2
Codeinæ	...	...	gr. 1/10
Menthol	...	...	gr. 1/10
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ	...	...	gr. 1/10
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi	...	...	gr. 1/40
Gummi Rubri	...	...	gr. 1/2
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ	...	...	q.s.

'Tabloid' Pastille Benzoic Acid Compound is supplied in tins, at 6/0 and 12/0 per dozen.

'Tabloid' Calcii Lactatis

Recent research has led to the extensive prescribing of salts of calcium in diseases which are due to deficient coagulation power of the blood, such as chilblains and nettle-rash.

Salts of calcium increase blood coagulability, and in the conditions referred to, their administration has proved very successful.

'TABLOID' Calcium Lactate is specially suitable for the purpose. It presents the pure active salt in exact amount, convenient for treatment. It is non-irritating, readily soluble and easily absorbed without causing digestive disturbance. It produces its effect quickly and with certainty.

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Some of our motto cards will perhaps help your own employes to do things better. You can have a few free for the asking. We don't mind giving a few to some of our competitors. By the time they reach our present Standard we shall again be a few streets ahead.



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and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by seventeen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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Prix de l'abonnement annuel: le journal une fois par semaine, et l'agenda une fois par an, 12-60 francs, franco.

Jährlicher Abonnementspreis: die Zeitung einmal wöchentlich, und der Notizkalender einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark, postfrei.

Precio de suscripción anual: el periódico una vez por semana, y el agenda una vez por año, 12-60 pesetas, franco.

Terms for advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone B52 Bank.

Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

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ENSURE CORRECT INDENTS

by a prominent advertisement in

The Export Merchant Shippers' Issue

of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. In addition to the ordinary weekly circulation (unequalled in value and volume) the E.M.S. Issue will be sent to a specially selected list of shippers and exporters of goods dealt in by chemists. Manufacturers, merchants, and proprietors of specialities have, therefore, an exceptional opportunity of appealing direct to large buyers of their products. The date of publication is

MARCH 13,

and the Publisher will be glad if advertisers will indicate their requirements as to advertising space, etc., as soon as possible. All communications to be addressed to 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

DRAFT REGULATIONS under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act regarding licences to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons have been prepared by the Privy Council, and are reprinted on p. 295.

FORTY DAYS are by "Gazette" notice given for the consideration of the draft before it is revised and submitted to his Majesty in Council, after which the regulations are to be submitted to Parliament (p. 281).

AS AN AID to consideration of the draft we suggest perusal of the remarks by Mr. C. B. Allen on Section 2 of the Act in a paper read to the Western Chemists' Association on Wednesday evening, which will be found on p. 301.

BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA REVISION has advanced a stage. We print in the section of this issue beginning on p. 283 an abstract of the report to the Committee by the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy. This deals with the monographs as far as the extracts, some new monographs being included and many amendments to existing monographs. Mr. Chas. A. Hill's suggestions for testing for lead are virtually adopted in full. We presume that the report has been published in order to draw criticism and suggestion, and with that view we briefly discuss it on p. 295.

ODOL is a medicine in Cape Colony (p. 234).

AN INTERESTING EXPERIENCE in transatlantic voyaging is described on p. 311.

SOME of the changes in the French Customs Tariff are opposed by President Fallières' Cabinet (p. 284).

A CITY CHEMIST has been fined under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act for neglect by his assistant in selling prussic acid (p. 286).

THE Bombay Government have issued an order restricting the sale of novocaine to chemists and druggists and medical practitioners (p. 310).

ANOTHER APPEAL under the Medicine-stamp Act is pending. It is hoped in it to settle the question When (if ever) does a food become a medicine? (p. 285).

THE BIRMINGHAM MAGISTRATES have held that a second prosecution for a single alleged offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act could not be sustained (p. 286).

OUR OBITUARY COLUMNS are heavy this week, and include notices of the late Professors Erlenmeyer and Thomsen, and Sir George King, the great cinchona authority (p. 297).

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P., and Mr. Glyn-Jones were the principal speakers at a dinner in Middlesbrough last week, which is but one of a number of festivities reported (p. 304).

A NOVEL EXERCISE for students is given by Dr. Dobbin this month. Apprentices and assistants (whether tournament students or not) may send in replies up to March 4 (p. 280).

"K.M.S." is held by Mr. Justice Neville to be Messrs. A. Boake, Roberts & Co.'s trade-mark, in spite of the fact that the article was the subject of Letters Patent (p. 285).

THREE ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS are in our portrait gallery this week—Mr. J. C. Thompson, of Middlesbrough (p. 300), Mr. W. P. Orrell, of Stockport (p. 300), and Mr. T. S. Wokes, of Liverpool (p. 302).

MR. THOMAS RUSSELL's article on "Extending a Proprietary" has been squeezed out this week owing to exceptional pressure of news at the last moment. The same fate has happened to other matters of interest.

THE WINTER SESSION section in this issue covers the meetings of more than a dozen Associations. Some of the topics are good—e.g., chemists' proprietaries (p. 300), the personality of the pharmacist (p. 302), a country chemist's grumble (p. 303), and estimation of chlorinated limo (p. 303).

THE week under review has yielded few important changes in the chemical and drug markets. Japanese refined camphor is firmer, and higher prices are asked for cajuput and nut oils. Glycerin, santolin, opium, milk-sugar, olive oils, copaiba, and Canada balsam are all firm (p. 307).

THE PLEA FOR THE UNQUALIFIED, who, taking the new Act as a basis, want to be registered as chemists and druggists by extraordinary means, is indignantly and sarcastically criticised by several correspondents on p. 312. "Xrayser" also points out how hopeless is the appeal *ad misericordiam* (p. 293).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, Ph.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

EXERCISES IN PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

IN conformity with the intimation made in our tournament announcement on October 3, 1908, we submit to students this month a set of special exercises in practical chemistry instead of the usual analytical exercise.

First prepare accurately the following solutions, placing each in a separate bottle and labelling each with the name of the dissolved substance and the appropriate distinguishing letter:

A. 2 grams cupric sulphate (cryst.), dissolved in 100 c.c. distilled water.

B. 2 grams sodium arsenite, dissolved in 100 c.c. distilled water.

C. 2 grams zinc sulphate, dissolved in 100 c.c. distilled water.

D. 2 grams sodium carbonate (dry), dissolved in 100 c.c. distilled water.

E. 2 grams tartarated antimony, dissolved in 100 c.c. distilled water.

F. 10 grams sodium hydroxide, dissolved in 100 c.c. distilled water.

EXERCISE I.

Mix, in a sufficiently large test-tube, 5 c.c. of A with 5 c.c. of B; then add 10 c.c. of F, and mix thoroughly. Divide the resulting liquid into two parts, boil one part for a few seconds, and set both parts aside for twenty-four hours.

(a) Describe the phenomena observed.

(b) Give as complete an account as you can of the chemistry of the changes which take place.

EXERCISE II.

Mix 10 c.c. of C with 10 c.c. of D; add 10 c.c. of F and mix thoroughly. To the mixture add hydrogen sulphide.

EXERCISE III.

Mix 10 c.c. of D with 10 c.c. of E and boil the mixture. Filter, acidify the filtrate with dilute hydrochloric acid, and add hydrogen sulphide.

In the cases of Exercises II. and III.:

(a) Describe the phenomena observed.

(b) State the chemistry of the changes which take place.

(c) Mention any bearings of the observed phenomena on qualitative analysis.

Students' reports will be received up to Thursday, March 4.

Special Note.—The exercises announced above form the subjects for the fifth competition in our winter tournament. The usual monthly first and second prizes for this set of exercises will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact must be attested on their reports.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

216/28. Makers of Liqufonta.

212/67. Address of the Radium Co.

205/54. Makers of screw-top ointment-jars of earthenware.

213/8. Where can "Sperlings Ointment" and "Carnyl" be obtained?

215/34. Makers of complexion-powder paper to be supplied in bulk for packing by retailers.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Committee of the Chelmsford and Essex Hospital and Dispensary have appointed Miss Mildred A. Haig as dispenser.

At the Blackburn Sessions on February 15, John Thompson (42), labourer, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for throwing a stone through a window on the premises of Messrs. Oatley Bros., chemists, Chorley.

Morris Myerson, Highfield, Sheffield, was charged at Southport Police Court this week on two charges of false pretences. The charges arose from the sale of spectacles at prices alleged to be much above their value, and unsuitable for the persons for whom they were supplied.

A rifle club has been formed in connection with Messrs. Ferris & Co., Ltd., Bristol. About fifty or sixty attended the inaugural meeting, and Mr. H. H. Townsend was elected President. The Hon. Secretary will be Mr. H. J. Applegate.

The Blackburn and East Lancashire Infirmary used the following supplies during the year: Dressings, to the value of 295*l.*; drugs and cod-liver oil, 321*l.*; surgical instruments, 97*l.*; methylated spirit, 12*l.*; disinfectants, 15*l.*; and surgical sundries, 33*l.*

The Public Prosecutor has taken up the charge against a man named Chads of alleged fraud upon Mr. W. E. Goff, Ph.C., 34 High Street, Dartford (C. & D., February 13, p. 248). Chads was again brought up on February 12 and further remanded.

The L.C.C., at their meeting on Tuesday, consented, upon the recommendation of the Building Committee, to the omission of fire-resisting separation between the trade and domestic portions of No. 1 "The Warren," Perry Vale, Forest Hill, on behalf of the St. Jacob's Oil Co., Ltd.

A fire was discovered on the second floor of the premises of the Preston Drug Co., 93 Fishergate, Preston, by the employes when they arrived on the morning of February 13. A prompt telephonic message secured the services of the fire-brigade, who, with the aid of the new chemical engine, quickly subdued the rapidly spreading flames before much damage was done. The loss is covered by insurance.

At the Thames Police Court on February 12, Evie Rabsky and her husband, Solomon Rabsky, were fined 25*l.* and 75*l.*, with 5*l.* 5*s.* costs in each case, or in default six weeks' and ten weeks' imprisonment, for smuggling saccharin (C. & D., February 13, p. 249). Henry Kleinman, who had previously been fined 75*l.* for a similar offence, was ordered to pay a penalty of 100*l.*, with 5*l.* 5*s.* costs, or undergo three months' imprisonment. It was stated that Rabsky is one of the largest aerated-water makers in the East-end of London. Kleinman obtained the saccharin from Rotterdam, and supplied it to Rabsky, the wife of the latter acting as carrier.

The funeral of the late Mr. Andrew Pears took place at Isleworth Cemetery on February 13, the Rev. J. H. Champion McGill, vicar of the parish, officiating. The chief mourners were the widow, three daughters (Mrs. Molyneux, Mrs. Clayton Beadle, and Miss M. Pears), and four sons (Messrs. Roland, Thomas, John, and Robert Pears). Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., were represented by several hundreds of employes, the chairman (Mr. T. J. Barratt), and his co-directors (Messrs. E. H. Byas and A. T. Hollingworth). Dr. Rutherford, M.P., the Brentford Magistrates, and representatives of the philanthropic organisations with which Mr. Pears was associated also attended.

London Chemists' Golf Club.

A meeting was held at the Albion Hotel on February 11, Mr. J. Jones (the Captain) in the chair. Mr. Alec Boyes was elected Treasurer. The subscription was fixed at 5*s.* per annum, the hope being expressed that it would be something of an inducement to juniors and apprentices. The next meeting will be held at the Salisbury Hotel,

Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C., on Thursday, February 25, at 8 P.M.

Gazette Notices.

The following are published in the "London Gazette" of February 16, 1909:

Privy Council Office, February 15, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that a petition of James Alexander Macdonald and other members of the British Medical Association, praying for the grant of a Charter of Incorporation, has been presented to his Majesty in Council; and his Majesty having referred the said petition to a Committee of the Lords of the Council, notice is further given, that all petitions for or against such grant should be sent to the Privy Council Office on or before the 3rd day of April next.

Privy Council Office, February 16, 1909.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that, after the expiration of forty days from the date hereof, it is proposed to submit to his Majesty in Council, in pursuance of Section 2 (3) of the above-mentioned Act, the draft of an Order in Council making regulations for the granting of licences for the sale of certain poisonous substances.

And notice is hereby further given that, in accordance with the provisions of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, copies of the proposed draft Order in Council can be obtained by any public body, within forty days of the date of this notice, at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall.

Board of Trade Appointments.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Wilson Fox, the President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C., to be Comptroller-General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Departments; and Mr. W. Temple Franks will (instead of Mr. Askwith) be Comptroller-General of Patents, Trade-marks, and Designs, in succession to Sir C. Dalton.

Customs, Excise, and Inland Revenue.

On April 1 the whole of the Excise staff will, under the scheme of amalgamation of Customs and Excise, leave Somerset House for the Custom House and Ocean House, Lower Thames Street. The combined departments will be controlled by the present Customs Board, with the addition of Mr. J. B. Meers, C.B., who is vacating the office of Secretary of the Excise branch of the Inland Revenue, and of Mr. Robert Henderson, C.B., who has been Secretary of the Customs establishment. Mr. Laurence Guillemard, C.B., Chairman of the Board of Customs, will be the Chairman of the new Board of Customs and Excise, the joint Secretaries of which will be Mr. W. G. Lewis, I.S.O., and Mr. J. P. Byrne, I.S.O. In future the officers of both departments will be described as Assistants of Customs and Excise. The Board of Inland Revenue have appointed Mr. Frederick Atterbury to be Secretary of Stamps and Taxes, in succession to Mr. E. E. Stoodley, C.B., who will retire on April 1.

Society of British Dentists.

A meeting of the committee of this Society was held at the offices, Spencer Street, London, E.C., on February 16, when a confidential inquiry agent was appointed, and proceedings were directed to be taken in several cases which had been under consideration for infringements of the Dentists Act, 1878.

Travellers in Norway.

The Newcastle Chamber of Commerce at their February meeting discussed, among other matters, the tax imposed on commercial travellers when in Norway, the amount charged 5*l.* 1*s.* for a thirty-day licence) being a serious burden and hindrance to business with that country. The licence has to be signed by the police at every place visited, and the thirty days must not be exceeded even by one day, or a further 5*l.* 1*s.* is demanded. The Chamber hope, as a result of the negotiations now taking place, that some alteration may be made in this tax, and a way opened for more unrestricted business between the two countries. The tax is ostensibly aimed at hawkers, mostly German, who sell and deliver goods under the name of commercial travelling, and this in a protected country is a grievous offence.

Football.

Inter-Pharmacy League.—Square v. London.—This match was played on the Square's ground at Shepherd's Bush on February 13. Although at the start the Square pressed they failed to score, and with the Londoners settling down to the game play ruled very evenly. Thomson scored

for the London team before the interval. In the second half the visitors, continuing to hold the upper hand, added two goals through Thomson and one each by White and Walmsley, the game resulting in a victory for the Londoners by five goals to *nil*.

The Sale of Easton's Syrup.

At the Westminster Coroner's Court on February 15, Mr. John Troutbeck held an inquest regarding the death of Alfred G. Faulkner (35), waiter, who died in St. George's Hospital. Mrs. Alice Powley said the deceased, who was her brother, had been drinking heavily for three weeks. He was in the habit of taking Easton's Syrup after his meals, for indigestion. On the previous Thursday the deceased called her, saying, "Alice, quick! I have taken poison." Her son deposed that Faulkner stated he had got out of bed for a drink and taken a drink from a bottle on the mantelpiece. The Coroner said the bottle was labelled "Triple Phosphate Syrup—Easton's Syrup. Iron, quinine, and strychnine—Poison," and a smaller label bore the name and address of the chemist. Mr. William Forth, manager to Messrs. Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., 29 Warwick Street, S.W., said the bottle of syrup was evidently purchased at that shop, although he did not remember serving it. It contained one grain of strychnine, which was probably two fatal doses. "Since January 1 mixtures or preparations of strychnine had not been included in Section 1 of the Poisons Act."

Sergeant Overton (Coroner's officer) said he understood that the new Act would not come into force until April 1.

The Coroner remarked that people who had to administer the Poisons Act had not yet been able to get copies of the measure. He imagined that the popular idea was that it was to enable agriculturists to deal with certain poisons, but not to enable drunken people to poison themselves. The evidence, however, was that the deceased man had been getting this strychnine for some time. It was unsatisfactory, if the witness was legally selling a poison like this made up in a syrup, that there was nothing to indicate the amount of poison contained in the bottle.

The witness said that every customer was cautioned.

The Coroner said he thought that if the label stated that each bottle contained two fatal doses it would enlighten people considerably. Moreover, if the old Act was still applicable it ought only to be sold to a person the chemist knew and an entry made of the sale.

Dr. Carl Frankau stated that when deceased was admitted to the hospital he was not particularly ill, although he was supposed to have taken 4½ fl. oz. of Easton's Syrup. There were no clinical signs of strychnine-poisoning, nor was there any natural disease, and it was very difficult to form any opinion as to the cause of death.

The Coroner remarked that it was clear that the deceased had not died a natural death, and that the only drug he had taken was the syrup. He adjourned the inquiry for an analysis of the stomach-contents.

Auction of Chemists' Stocks.

The closing scene of two chemists' businesses was enacted at Clacton-on-Sea on February 16, when their entire stocks (one from Woodbridge, Suffolk) came under the hammer. The auctioneer had displayed more than average ability in cataloguing the goods, and had sifted out the poisons into lots, taking for these bids from registered chemists only. The colour of the catalogue was that familiar tint on which the *C. & D.* Supplement is printed. This proved a happy omen, for bidding was brisk. Mr. W. J. Roberts (London), Messrs. Mann, Maskew, and Coles (Clacton-on-Sea), Mr. Gooch (Dedham), and Mr. Tennant (Frinton) were among the purchasers. A nearly new 10-ft. drug-fitting, with fifty-one drawers and lockers, sold for 4*l.* 10*s.*, and the same price was obtained for a 5-ft. dispensing-screen. Four hanging carboys realised 12*s.* 6*d.* each. Four dozen partly filled bottles of essential oils fetched 5*s.*, and two lots of twenty 1-pint bottles of tinctures went for 6*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* respectively. Six ear-syringes, eleven eye-shades, and six glass shields were valued at 4*s.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.* was paid for ten Erasmic shaving-sticks. Ten shaving-brushes in case were knocked down for 8*s.* 6*d.*, eighteen chemists' jars and lids realised 1*l.*, while two pill-machines fetched 4*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* A couple of pear-shaped carboys were bought for 9*s.*, nine dozen assorted

toilet-soaps found a tin of 12s., and 2s. 5s. was the price paid for 12 quart, 15 pint, 28 pint, and 25 half-pint shop-units with inset labels, and contents. The lower prices were partially compensated for by several lots purchased by the outside public, one purchaser securing for 2s. a box of 12 tins, while toilet-soaps and inferior perfumes readily brought more than their original price.

Wine and Spirit Licences.

Off-licence licences have been granted to the following on an undertaking to sell medicated wines only:

Mrs. Emily J. Chanter, 10 Park Street, Luton.
Mr. W. H. Ludlam, chemist and druggist, 6 West Street, Leamington.

Mr. H. J. S. Sanger, chemist and druggist, 192 Thwaite Lane, Hunslet.

Mr. Arthur Miller, chemist and druggist, Steyne View, Potters Bar, Barnet.

Mr. Thomas Little, chemist and druggist, Coventry Street, Kettering.

Mr. B. Harcourt, chemist and druggist, 17 Poulton Street, Kirkham, Lancs.

Mr. John W. Fawcett, secretary of the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Mr. Frank Woodings, chemist and druggist, 17 and 19 High Street, Sandwich, Isle of Wight.

Mr. Frederick W. S. Liff, Messrs. F. W. S. Liff & Co., Ltd., 1 Headingly Lane, Hyde Park, Leeds.

The medicated-wine licence held by Mr. Benjamin Armstrong, chemist and druggist, 10 Church Street, Great Malvern, has been transferred to Mr. J. R. Barrett, of Leamington.

The applications of the following for off-licence licences have been refused by the Licensing Justices:

Mr. N. S. Mohan, Ferryhill Station.

Mr. R. Butler, High Street, Jarrow-on-Tyne.

Mr. F. S. Sandford, chemist and druggist, 22 Regent's Park, Billar's Lane, Finchley.

Mr. John R. Hanky, 10 Colne Road, Brierfield, had an application for an off-licence licence refused.

The medicated-wine licence held by Mr. B. Westlake, chemist and druggist, Peasard Street, Windsor, has been transferred to Mr. J. R. Barrett, of Leamington.

At the Prestyn Licensing Sessions a medicated-wine licence was refused to Mr. Hughes, chemist, on the ground that it would be granting a new licence.

The Chief Constable of Portsmouth has objected to the sale of "Keweenaw Burgundy" by chemists under the condition of their licences to which was attached a condition that they should restrict their sales to medicated wines only. He contended that the wine is in no sense a medicated one. The matter is under the consideration of the Licensing Justices.

At the Bradford Brewster Sessions, when the whole of the applications for wine licences were refused, in reply to questions put by all the applicants said they were not in a position to prove that the wines they intended to sell were medicated wines, but they presumed them to be. The chairman of the Bench observed, however, that they had had several of all the medicated wines analysed, and therefore knew what they were. A solicitor appearing for one applicant gave his definition of medicated wines as "that they were in fact as prescribed by doctors, containing the alcohol, and so abundant in the taste that no one would drink them for the sake of drinking."

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Kent County analyst during the past quarter examined fifty-four samples of drugs, of which four were adulterated.

The Havant Borough analyst reports that, with the exception of one sample of distilled water, all the drugs 17 examined during the quarter were satisfactory.

The Southampton Borough analyst examined during the past quarter one sample of olive oil, one of pepper, and two each of arrowroot and cream of tartar. Both the samples of cream of tartar proved to be a mixture of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate, and in the one case in which proceedings were instituted a fine of 10s., with 6s. 6d. costs, was imposed. The other samples proved to be genuine.

Contracts.

Chelsea Borough Council.—Messrs. A. C. Young & Co., for the year's supply of carbolic disinfectants.

Chislehurst Urban District Council.—Mr. J. G. Prebble, chemist and druggist, Chislehurst, for supply of disinfectants during the ensuing year.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—The Indiarubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., for a supply of waterproof sheeting to the central stores.

The Plymouth Town Council, at a meeting on February 9, referred back a minute of the Sanitary Committee accepting a tender for Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. for drugs, for further inquiries. (C. & D., February 13, p. 249.)

Westminster City Council.—The Special Committee intend to substitute the standard specifications compiled by the Chairman of the Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and not specify proprietary soaps, for the kinds of soap now named in the drysaltery contract.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—Barrett & Elers, Ltd., for carbonic-acid gas; Tower Tea, Ltd., for cocoa; Bovril, Ltd., three items; Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., three items; International Plasmon, Ltd., one item; Brand & Co., Ltd., one item, for half-yearly supplies. The accepted quotation for cocoa was stated to represent a reduction in cost of about 300% on the seven months' supply.

Southampton Town Council.—For annual supplies to the hospitals: Messrs. W. Bates & Co., Ltd., for Bond's fluid Grindley's, at 1s. per gal.; carbolic acid (97 per cent. commercial), at 1s. 5d. per gal.; carbolic acid powder (15 per cent.), at 2l. 10s. per ton; Chlorox (United Alkali Co.'s), at 1s. per gal.; chloride of lime, at 8s. per cwt.; formalin, at 6d. per lb.; glycerin (commercial), at 6d. per lb.; Izal, at 5s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per gal.; Izal powder (No. 1), at 5l. per ton; Jeyes' fluid, at 2s. 9d. per gal.; Liquor Carbonis Detergens (Wright's), at 1s. 6d. per lb.; phenate of soda (40 per cent. solution), at 1s. per gal.; sulphur dioxide in 20-oz. cylinders (A. Boake Roberts), at 5l. per gross; smoke-cases (Pain's), at 2l. 12s. 6d. per gross. Chandler Bros., for soap (Knight's best Primrose), at 1l. 5s. per cwt.; soft soap (best), at 1s. 2½d. per 7 lb.; carbolic soap (Lifebuoy), at 7½d. per three bars; ammonia soap (Brown's), at 2s. 9d. per dozen; Brooke's soap, at 8d. per three bars; toilet-soap (Knight's), at 10½d. per dozen; Benger's food (2s. size), at 1s. 10d. per tin; Brand's essence, at 1s. 2d. per tin; Eiffel Tower lemonade, at 5½d. per bottle; mustard (Colman's D.S.F.), at 4½d. per tin; vinegar (Crosse & Blackwell's), at 4d. per bottle; arrowroot (best St. Vincent), at 4½d. per lb.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

The vacancy for an examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, caused by the death of Mr. Woodroffe, is being keenly contested by Dublin men; several names of well-known teachers are mentioned, including that of a prominent barrister-at-law.

Absconding Debtors.

An interesting paper on this subject was read at Belfast on February 11 by Mr. Wm. Doig (of the firm of Wm. Doig & Co., druggists) at the annual meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Doig reviewed the subject from a creditor's point of view, dealing with the law on the subject and the practice usually followed. Since the formation of the Association, however, absconding debtors have nearly always been made bankrupt by members who are creditors, and the Association undertakes to bear the adjudication expenses, while the creditors have the satisfaction of knowing that the affairs of the bankrupt have been thoroughly investigated, and any assets that can be made available for their benefit are realised.

Irish Drugs.

A long discussion took place at a meeting of the Waterford Guardians on February 10 regarding the supply of

drugs and surgical appliances. The matter arose out of the receipt of a letter from a national association urging the Board to insert an Irish clause in their advertisements for tenders. It was pointed out that the Irish Local Government Board will only grant recoupment when the lowest tender is accepted, but other members contended that the opposition of the L.G.B. would not be sustained if the *Guardians* insisted on local contractors. The difficulty of obtaining urgently required medicines was a point urged against English contractors, but the Clerk said the same difficulty happens when the contracts are held in Ireland.

Scots News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. W. Wallace, chemist, Aberdeen, has been re-elected chemist to the North Granite City Lodge, Ancient Order of Foresters.

Mr. Wm. Gardener, chemist, has been appointed manager of the business of Mr. Joseph Donald, chemist, Fraserburgh. Mr. Gardener, who qualified in January, served his apprenticeship with Mr. Buchanan, Kirriemuir, and was until recently with Messrs. Wm. Paterson & Sons, Aberdeen.

Personal.

Claims against the late Mr. John C. Walker, manufacturing chemist, 67 East Rose Street, Glasgow, are to be lodged with Mr. R. Murray Dunlop, writer, 136 Wellington Street, Glasgow.

Mr. D. Runciman, chemist and druggist, for some time with Mr. T. Adam, chemist and druggist, New City Road, Glasgow, sailed last week for Yokohama, Japan, to take up an engagement there.

Dundee.

Professor James Walker, F.R.S., Dr. Crum Brown's successor in Edinburgh, is to receive the LL.D. degree from St. Andrews University. Dr. Crum Brown is to get the degree from the Edinburgh University.

The case of J. E. Garratt v. Davidson & Gray has been called in the Dundee Sheriff Court. The claim is for 20*l.*, the price of lung-belts which were not returned by the defendants. The date for proof has not yet been fixed.

The American Roller-skating Rink in Dundee is very popular, and is providing work for the surgeons. Minor accidents have been numerous, and several visitors have had limbs broken. The management intimate that they are not responsible for accidents, but they provide an apartment well furnished for first-aid.

Dunfermline.

Another development has taken place in the somewhat unsettled condition of things pharmaceutical in Dunfermline. It is announced that Dicks' Co-operative Institutions, Ltd., the Co-operative Society's keen opponents, who have branches all over the west of Fife, have entered into an agreement with Messrs. D. Lister & Co., chemists, 117 High Street, whereby the latter will supply the members of the D.C.I. with "doctors' prescriptions, patent medicines, and drugs," and will issue checks on behalf of the D.C.I. bearing full dividend of 4*s.* in the pound. The D.C.I. have also added an optical department and sight-testing rooms in their Bonnar Street premises. Some talk has been occasioned by the announcement that the Co-operative Society have resolved to take vigorous steps to deal with the grievance of "Code" prescriptions. The grievance is not confined to the Co-operative but extends to individual chemists, who would like to see the "Code" system abolished—if the General Medical Council will oblige.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club.

The annual meeting was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Tuesday evening, February 16, Mr. Jas. Anderson (Captain) in the chair. Mr. George Baxter (Hon. Secretary) submitted the report for the past year, which showed that the membership is seventy, and that the competitions had been successful. The aggregate prize for the year was won by the captain with a score of 252. It was mentioned, as an evidence of the enthusiasm

of the members, that the first three competitors in the Bogey competition left the tee at 5 A.M. The report was adopted. Mr. C. F. Henry (Hon. Treasurer) submitted the financial statement. The income had been 21*l.*, and there was a credit balance of 5*l.* This report was also adopted. It was agreed to give 1*l.* to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. Messrs. Graham D. Thomson, Leith, and Andrew Rankines, Musselburgh, were elected members, and Messrs. James Manson and Thos. Lawrie, Edinburgh, apprentice members. The office-bearers appointed for the ensuing year were Messrs. D. S. Philip, Captain; George Baxter, 11 Polwarth Place, Hon. Secretary; A. J. Clark, Assistant Secretary; C. F. Henry, Hon. Treasurer; and Messrs. J. Anderson, W. Gibb, A. McCutcheon, G. Robertson, C. Stewart, C. Stoll, and W. C. Weir members of committee. Mr. J. L. Reid moved a cordial vote of thanks to the retiring captain and office-bearers, which was agreed to.

Football.

The Dundee Master Chemists played the Chemists' Assistants at Balgav Park, Dundee, on February 10. An enjoyable game ended in a victory for the Masters by six goals to four. The teams were as follows: Masters—A. C. Walker; J. R. Taylor, R. G. Strachan; D. Ferrier, A. McHardy, H. B. Robertson; S. Smith, J. Milne, A. Y. Barrie, G. H. Davie, and G. Lindsay. Assistants—Logan; Lees, W. Wilson; Livie, Wood, Robertson; Locharty, McCash, Mackay, Sutherland, and J. Wilson.

Edinburgh Pharmacy F.C. met the Edinburgh Royal Botanic F.C. in friendly encounter at Inverleith on February 13. Playing with the wind, the Pharmacy team took the game in hand from the beginning, and scored the only goal of the match about twenty minutes from the start. However, in the second half the chemists' defence was well tested, the Botanic Eleven taking a more prominent part in the game, although their efforts remained unrewarded, the match ending in a victory for the Pharmacy club by one goal to *nil*.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

PROFESSOR E. C. JUNGLEISCH, of the Paris School of Pharmacy, was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences (Chemical Section) on Monday, February 15.

PATENTS BILL.—The Minister of Commerce, M. Cruppi, has brought forward a Bill which modifies the law in regard to patents of inventions. The Patents Acts of 1844 and 1902 are to be modified in several respects.

CHEMISTRY OF PERFUMERY.—A new edition of Piesse's standard work on the chemistry of perfumes, etc., has just appeared. In it the manufacture of artificial perfumes and the preparation of perfumes of definite composition receive due attention.

COQUELIN CADET.—The famous Parisian comedian, Coquelin cadet, who died recently, was (like his late brother, Coquelin aîné) one of the "stars" of the classical plays of Molière. His *Pourceaugnac*, pursued by the band of apothecaries, will be familiar to many modern playgoers. But his representation of *Fleurant*, the apothecary of the "Malade Imaginaire," is less known. During the siege of Paris, when he and his brother were in the National Guard, it was decided to open the theatres to amuse the half-starved population, and on New Year's Day 1871 Coquelin cadet quitted his uniform to appear as an apothecary.

OPIMUM.—The text of the new decree regulating the sale of opium was severely criticised by M. Crinon at the Council of the General Association of French Pharmacists as vague and unsatisfactory. The necessity of keeping a special register of every purchase and sale of the drug is a new and annoying task for pharmacists, though whether they have thus to record the few centigrams (or even milligrams) which powders or pills may contain, is uncertain. What is certain is that the decree appears to ignore that opium loses considerably (20 per cent. sometimes) in weight by desiccation when long in stock, and also that when crude

opium is converted into powder there is a corresponding loss. This seems to open the door to persecution by over-zealous police commissaries, though whether these have the right to enter pharmacies and inspect the opium-stock is another open question.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—Pharmacists were implicated recently in two judgments given on cases of accidental poisoning in hospitals. In one case a pharmaceutical *interne* was with one of the house-surgeons in the pharmacy. He begged his medical friend to fill various bottles of purgatives from a certain barrel. The house-surgeon misunderstood, and drew off a liquid which proved to be carbolic acid. The young pharmacist—who, by the way, very frankly laid the exact facts before the Court, and did his best to exculpate his medical comrade—was found responsible for imprudence and fined 8*l.*, and costs, but as he was under age his father was declared civilly responsible. In the other case the hospital pharmacist was absent, and one of the nuns employed in the pharmacy made a mistake as to the bottle. Here both were acquitted. It was proved that the pharmacist received but 28*l.* a year, which, the Court held, “clearly showed that his qualifications were limited, for where is the pharmacist who for this sum would undertake the responsibilities which are attempted to be laid at his door?” It was also proved that, in spite of his slender salary, he had paid out of his own pocket for locks for certain poison-cupboards.

THE FRENCH CUSTOMS TARIFF.—At a Cabinet meeting presided over by President Fallières on Friday, February 12, the entire sitting was devoted to a discussion of the proposed changes in the French Customs Tariff, which is shortly to come up for debate at the Chamber of Deputies. M. Cruppi, the Minister of Commerce, gave a complete account of the proposals made by the Customs Tariff Commission, and the conclusion was that the Cabinet decided to oppose strenuously various suggested changes considered as likely to have an unfavourable effect on the foreign relations of France. The same afternoon M. Cruppi had an interview with the Customs Commission, which decided on his request to reserve the proposed changes concerning oleaginous seeds. The Minister of Commerce has also expressed himself as hostile to the proposals of the Commission concerning metals, as well as other articles. On the other hand, the French Chamber of Commerce in London has written to the Minister of Commerce drawing his attention to the fact that the proposed tariff changes are causing a good deal of uneasiness amongst manufacturers and merchants throughout Great Britain and Ireland. The letter draws attention to the fact that these proposed changes affect a good many products of British industry, and that, if they are made, trade will be considerably reduced, and in some cases stopped entirely.

Paris Society of Pharmacy.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, M. Vaudin, President of the General Association of French Pharmacists, offered some remarks on the very stringent standard laid down by the new Codex for quinine sulphate. He thought some little toleration would be necessary, or prices would be prohibitive, and asked the Society to appoint a committee to examine the question and draw up a report. M. Dumesnil supported this proposal, stating that manufacturers had not yet produced sulphate of quinine (on a large scale) answering to the 1903 Codex standard, and he criticised the tests there ordered. M. Crinon said manufacturers have now succeeded in producing an article answering to the new Codex standard, but he nevertheless supported the contentions of the two former speakers for business reasons. M. Breteau defended the accuracy of the figure for the rotatory power, and M. Marty explained that the Codex Committee had purposely raised the standard. Several other speakers supported, but the proposal to appoint a committee was rejected. M. Barillé presented a biographical notice of M. Edouard Landrin and his scientific work. Madame Landrin, he mentioned, had decided to present a copy of the booklet, which contains an excellent portrait of the late M. Landrin, to each member of the Society. M. Landrin, continued M. Barillé, had proposed to open a “*Livre d'Or*” of the Society, where the names of benefactors and office-holders could be inscribed. It was agreed that this scheme should be undertaken and that the annual list of prize-winners should also be added.

The New “Legionnaire.”

“*ENFIN!*” was my first exclamation on learning that Professor Perrot, of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, had been nominated Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He is looked upon by some of us as the “coming man” of French pharmacy. But that is possibly because we know him personally. He is the moving spirit (if not the nominal head) of the Editing Committee of the “*Bulletin des Sciences Pharmacologiques*,” a journal which represents “*les jeunes*” as distinguished from the “*Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*,” which represents the older element of the school. He succeeded M. Gustave Planchon as Professor of *Materia Medica* at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy in 1902, and, like M. Planchon, he collaborates with M. Collin (Hanbury Medallist of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) in his interesting microscopical and other studies of vegetable matters used in commerce. M. Perrot, although only forty-one last birthday, has a long and versatile record. As Secretary to the Mycological Society of France, to the 1900 International Botany Congress, and to the Permanent Committee that resulted from this Congress, he is known to all who study fungi and plant life. His buttonhole, now blushing red with the ribbon of the Legion, was already decked, not only with the modest violet rosette of the Officer of Public Instruction, but likewise with the green “leek” of Agricultural Merit. For M. Perrot sits on juries at the Paris Cattle Show—not, of course, to judge steers and heifers, but to give scientific valuation of forage, leguminous plants, etc. His papers on colonial produce are numerous and valuable. He is a member of the Royal Agricultural Academy of Turin. At the school, as outside, he is a scientific all-round handy man. Having inspected many German, Swiss, and Austrian scientific laboratories, his experience on these subjects is not confined to France. Since the chair of Cryptogamy has been vacant by the death of its occupant, M. Perrot carries on the classes till a successor is found.

South African News.

(From the “C. & D.” Correspondents.)

Cape Colony.

ODOL IS A MEDICINE.—At the Cape Town Police Court on January 21, E. Kolsch, hairdresser, was charged, on remand, with selling a bottle of Odol, he not being the holder of an apothecary's, chemist's, or druggist's licence (*C. & D.*, February 13, p. 252). Accused stated he did not think a special licence was necessary, as Odol was not a patent medicine. He held a general dealer's licence. Dr. Gregory, officer of public health for the Colony, in his evidence said that in the advertising-matter Odol claimed to be an antiseptic preparation, etc., preventing decay of the teeth and arresting it if already begun. Prosecutor: If Odol possesses these qualities, it is then a medicine? Witness: Undoubtedly so. The Magistrate, in summing up, said he was satisfied that Odol should fall under the definition of “proprietary medicine.” He understood this was a test-case, and a nominal fine of 1*s.* would be imposed.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

At a special general meeting at the Y.M.C.A. rooms, Cape Town, on January 21, the President (Mr. F. C. Mathew) occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. J. Jones, W. Froembling, J. S. North, J. Sowden, J. Austin Thomas, J.P., G. R. Cleghorn, A. E. A. Tothill, W. Turnbull, J. Clayton Smith, W. E. Crow, R. Sainsbury, J. Patterson (Burroughs Welleome & Co.), G. W. Quenet (Meiring & Quenet, Worcester, C.C.), W. Aitken, A. Peck, R. Harpur, H. S. Pollexfen, and the Secretary (Mr. J. Dell).

The President gave briefly the reasons for the special meeting. The first was that Mr. Quenet wished to give the Society his views on the general dealers' competition. This subject had already been made the object of a deputation to Government (*C. & D.*, 1908, II., p. 745). The second reason was to discuss the representations to be made to the Government *re* the stamp-tax in view of its possible modification when Parliament meets shortly.

GENERAL DEALERS.—Mr. Quenet, who spoke at some length, made out a very strong case, especially regarding doctors dispensing in towns where there are chemists. As regards general dealers' competition, he instanced his own town of eight or ten thousand inhabitants, in which twenty general dealers had taken out licences to sell patent and proprietary medicines.—It was resolved to deal with the matter on the lines suggested by the Attorney-General when the deputation waited on him, and to send out a circular letter to chemists in the Colony asking them to bring the subject before their respective members of Parliament.

THE STAMP ACT.—The President, as a result of interviews with Mr. Collard (Assistant Treasurer) and various officials of the Treasury, briefly drew attention to the following points:

That a penalty clause to enforce the Act would be a certainty.

That it would be advisable to draw up and forward a memorandum instead of sending a deputation.

That the Treasury would welcome suggestions from the Society providing they did not try to limit the scope of the Act.

That toilet-articles which could possibly be classed as medicines would have to be stamped, as instanced in the Odol decision that morning.

That the officials would probably consider the issue of a 1s. stamp to reduce the disparity between the present 6d. and 1s. 6d. stamps for values above and below 4s. and 10s. respectively.

Mr. A. Peck, who followed, read some correspondence which had passed between the Treasury and himself, and also described an interview he had had with an official. His experiences bore out the President's remarks. Considerable discussion followed, and it was evident that there was a considerable difference of opinion among the members present, some agreeing with the President's views, while others advocated a more aggressive policy regardless of the Treasury. Time would not, however, admit of a decision, and the meeting was adjourned until the following week, in the hope that some definite suggestions might be agreed upon.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Medicine-stamp Acts Appeal.—We are officially informed that an appeal at the instance of the Board of Inland Revenue is pending in the Antineurasthin case. We reported (*C. & D.*, October 31, 1908, p. 681) the hearing of this by Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield at the Mansion House, London, the defendant being Mr. William Migge, who sold "Antineurasthin, Dr. Hartmann's Brain and Nerve Food," unstamped on the ground that it is a food. It was contended on behalf of the Board of Inland Revenue that the article is a medicine for human use, and that, being held out for the cure or healing of nervous disorders, it is liable to the duty imposed by the Act of 1812. The Alderman dismissed the summons, but it was intimated that he might be asked to state a case. It usually takes several months before such cases are drawn to the satisfaction of both parties; for example, in the case of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones* the magisterial decision was given in June 1902, and the appeal was not heard by the Divisional Court of King's Bench until March following. The question now to be brought before the High Court is that which has frequently been debated—viz., whether an article termed "a food" which is recommended for the prevention or cure of human ailments is a "preparation or composition . . . used as a medicine" within the meaning of Schedule B of the 1804 Act or a "chemical or officinal preparation . . . used as medicine or medicament" within the meaning of the 1812 Act general charge of duty. "Antineurasthin" is a trade-mark registered in Class 42—foods.

High Court Cases.

ELEPHANT TRADE-MARK.

The case of the Grosvenor Chemical Co., Ltd., *v.* James Greenfield came on in the Chancery Division of the Dublin High Court on February 9. The case has reference to the use of the picture of an elephant as a trade-mark for soap (see *C. & D.*, January 23, p. 106). The plaintiffs asked to have a consent made a rule of Court submitting to judgment with 5% damages and costs. The Master of the Rolls ordered the consent to be received and made a rule of Court.

SACCHARIN PATENTS.

In the Chancery Division on February 13, Mr. Justice Joyce, taking the Manchester District Registry cases, had before him an originating motion *in re* the Court of Chancery, Lancaster, Act, 1850, and *in re* an action in the Court of Chancery of the Palatine of Lancaster, between the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., *v.* John McNicol. Mr. Morritz said this was an application that two orders made by Vice-Chancellor Leigh Clare should be made orders of the High Court. His Lordship said the usual order would be made.

HEYDOZONE CONTRACT.

In the case of *Johnson v. Guardians of St. Mary, Islington*, heard by Mr. Justice Bray in the King's Bench Division on February 11, Mr. Edmond E. Johnson, trading as Adcock, Easton & Co., manufacturer of disinfectants, Drayton Park, Highbury, sought a declaration that no contract existed between him and the Guardians for the supply of a disinfectant named "Heydozone." Mr. W. A. Casson said the tender, which was for certain articles, included "Heydozone." The plaintiff intended to substitute "Anito" for "Heydozone," but by a clerical error had omitted to strike out the word "Heydozone" and to put "Anito," although samples of the latter had been sent with the tender. The defendants, for whom Mr. Scrutton, K.C., appeared, insisted on "Heydozone" being supplied. After evidence was given for plaintiff his Lordship, without calling on the defendants, held that the plaintiffs had not proved their case. The plaintiffs said on the draft of the tender they had put "Heydozone," but not keeping it, and having inadvertently omitted to strike out that word, they substituted "Anito." His Lordship said he was not satisfied that there had been a mistake on the part of the plaintiffs as pleaded. Judgment was accordingly given for the defendants.

"K.M.S." TRADE-MARK.

In the Chancery Division on Monday, February 15, Mr. Justice Neville concluded the hearing and gave judgment in the action brought by A. Beake, Roberts & Co., manufacturing chemists, Stratford, E., against William A. Wayland, trading as W. A. Wayland & Co., manufacturing chemist, Deptford, seeking an injunction to restrain the defendant, his servants, or agents from in any manner infringing the plaintiffs' trade-mark "K.M.S." No. 233888, and from passing off or enabling or assisting others to pass off any other preservative as the preservative of the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs also asked for an order for delivery up of all trade documents and receptacles in the possession or power or under the control of the defendant relating to the plaintiffs' trade-mark, and sought to recover damages or to have an account of profits taken. Defendant denied the alleged infringement, disputed the validity of plaintiffs' patent, and asserted that the letters "K.M.S." were a general trade description of the salt potassium meta sulphite, or kalium meta sulphite, in the brewing trade, and were not distinctive of plaintiffs' preservative. Mr. Jenkins, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian appeared for the plaintiff company, and Mr. A. F. Peterson, K.C., and Mr. D. M. Kerley represented the defendant. The facts were more fully given in the *C. & D.*, February 13, p. 253.

His Lordship delivered judgment on Monday, February 15. He said the main question in the case was one of fact. It was whether the letters "K.M.S." indicated a preparation made by the plaintiff firm or whether they were merely descriptive of the article potassium meta sulphite. "K.M.S." clearly came to be used originally because they were the initial letters of the three words kalium meta sulphite. The article manufactured by the plaintiffs was not properly described as "K.M.S." in the English language. It was really meta sulphite of potassium. There could, he thought, be no doubt as to how the letters "K.M.S." came to be used. Plaintiffs in their advertisements advertised "K.M.S." with the words kalium meta sulphite alongside, and he did not think the inference that "K.M.S." were the initials of those words was a difficult one. The patent expired in 1899, and *prima facie* up to that time nobody was entitled to manufacture the article except the plaintiffs. From that time plaintiffs continued to manufacture it. Other firms had manufactured it as well, and it had been imported from Germany. The result of the evidence, however, was, in his opinion, that from the introduction of the manufacture by others and the commencement of the importation, the letters "K.M.S." had not been openly used in respect of the chemical by any other firm than the plaintiffs. The defendant had undoubtedly manufactured the article and had solicited and received orders for it under the letters "K.M.S.," but he did not, except on rare occasions, invoice his goods as "K.M.S.," and he advertised them under a different designation. That brought him, said the Judge, to the question whether "K.M.S." meant the plaintiffs' preservative or whether

it was merely a way of stating kalium meta'sulphite, and did not refer exclusively to the plaintiffs' manufacture. He had come to the conclusion that "K.M.S.," which had been a prominent feature in the trade-mark registered in 1835, was known in the brewing trade to indicate the manufacture of the plaintiffs, and the reason it was not openly used by others when the manufacture was open to all the world was because they understood it was the indication of the plaintiffs' goods. He, therefore, thought that at the time the action commenced "K.M.S." was understood in the trade to indicate the preservative manufactured by plaintiffs.

Judgment was accordingly entered for plaintiffs, an injunction being granted against the defendant, who was also ordered to deliver over on oath all documents relating to plaintiffs' trade-mark. There was a discussion as to an account of profits being taken; but ultimately it was agreed to put the amount of compensation at 100%, and judgment was entered for that amount.

Shop-hours Act.

NON-EXHIBITING CHARGE.

At the Court House, Wimbledon, on February 17, Mr. F. T. Bowen, chemist and druggist, 240 High Street, Merton, was summoned for alleged neglect to exhibit in his shop a copy of the Act relating to the employment of young persons in the business. Mr. Kirby (Neve, Peck & Kirby) defended on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association. An employé of the Borough Council said he had supplied the defendant with a card in May last, but when he visited the shop in December he found the card was not shown. The defendant told him it had been worn out, and he showed the witness the string to which it had been attached still hanging. Cross-examined, witness said Mr. Bowen had told him he expected the Borough Council would supply a card, but denied that he (witness) had said he would send one. Inspector Johnson having corroborated, Mr. Kirby said there had been a misunderstanding, as Mr. Bowen quite thought a card was to be sent to him. Defendant now realised that it was his business to obtain the card; he had done so, and the Act was now complied with. The Bench dismissed the summons on payment of the costs, 15s. 6d.

Pharmacy Act, 1908.

SECTION 17 PROSECUTION.

At the London Mansion House Justice-room, on February 17, Mr. Christopher Bedford, chemist, of 3 Queen Street, Cheapside, attended before Sir George Faudel Phillips to answer a summons, at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society, charging him with having, on January 22, 1909, unlawfully sold to Alfred Edward Cox Melhorn a certain poison—viz., prussic acid—without having first obtained the signature of the purchaser in a register kept for the purpose in the form set forth in Schedule F of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Defendant pleaded guilty to a technical offence.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, counsel for the prosecution, said that the case arose out of an inquest held on the body of a young man named Melhorn, who committed suicide by taking prussic acid purchased at one of the defendant's shops (*C. & D.*, January 30, p. 137). The defendant was a chemist, having two shops in the City, and that at which the prussic acid in question was purchased was in charge of a manager, a fully qualified chemist. At the inquest he produced the poison-book in which were entered the sales of poison, but in regard to this particular sale the signature of the purchaser did not appear. The manager's explanation was that at the time of the sale his attention was temporarily drawn to another customer, and that on his return he omitted to notice the signature in the book. The Coroner's jury, counsel went on to say, in finding a verdict of "Suicide," added a rider to the effect that the chemist had acted in a very irregular manner in selling the poison in this way, and the Coroner expressed a similar opinion, adding that no doubt the Pharmaceutical Society would take cognizance of the case. Hence these proceedings. It was of the gravest importance, Mr. Glyn-Jones said, that the provisions of the Act should be strictly complied with.

Mr. McPherson, addressing the Court in mitigation of penalty, urged that this was purely a technical offence. It was not the case of the wanton sale of a poison by a

chemist followed by an infringement of the Act. In the circumstances he thought that a nominal penalty would meet the justice of the case.

Sir George Faudel Phillips: Five pounds, and five guineas costs.

Mr. McPherson: But that is the maximum penalty, sir.

Sir George: Yes, I know that, and I consider that, had it been a serious case, such a penalty was quite inadequate.

Mr. McPherson: But you could not have done more if Mr. Bedford had sold the poison wantonly.

Sir George: I am sure you will forgive me. I have given my decision.

Veterinary Surgeons Act.

"VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT."

At Todmorden on February 11, Chas. Henry Greenlees, Todmorden, was fined 1l., and costs, for displaying at his premises the notice "Veterinary Establishment and Shoeing Forge." It transpired that the notice had been exhibited since the death of defendant's father, who was a veterinary surgeon, twenty-three years ago.

A DOGS' HOSPITAL.

At Manchester on February 12, Wm. Chadwick, Monmouth Street, Rusholme, was fined 1l. 1s., and 2l. 2s. costs, for infringement of the Act. It was proved that he exhibited at his premises a board with the words:

Boarding kennels; hospital for dogs.

On a window-blind was the word "Surgery," and another announcement said:

Infirmary for sick and lame horses, dogs, etc.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

A SECOND SUMMONS FAILS.

At the Birmingham Police Court on February 12, before Messrs. J. F. Brame (Chairman) and T. Grosvenor Lee, Lawrence Edmund Hurcomb, chemist and druggist, 684 Coventry Road, was summoned, under Section 7 of the 1875 Act, for selling a compounded drug (potassium bromide and chloroform-water) not composed of ingredients in accordance with the demands of the purchaser, the drug containing 296 grains of potassium bromide per 8-oz. bottle instead of 240 grains. Mr. Prideaux prosecuted on behalf of the Health Committee, and Mr. H. Willison defended.

Mr. Willison stated that he had two legal objections to offer. One was that the case had already been heard and determined, and he submitted that on the principle of *res judicata* it could not be dealt with by another Court. The case was before the Magistrates on January 22, his client was placed on his peril, and the summons was dismissed on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Prideaux said the reason the summons was not proceeded with was because a copy of the analyst's certificate was not served with it.

Mr. Willison said his client was charged with the offence and called upon to plead to it, and surely that was putting him on his trial. He quoted the decision of Lord Coleridge in *Batt v. Mattinson*, in which his Lordship said it was totally immaterial what the ground was on which the defendant was discharged. It did not matter, Mr. Willison continued, if it was a legal technicality on which defendant was discharged. The information had been dealt with, and there could not be two informations at the one hearing.

Mr. Prideaux said it had been held that the defendant must have been put on some sort of trial in order successfully to plead *res judicata*. If the Magistrates had had no jurisdiction they would have had no power to dismiss the summons.—The Bench on this point decided against Mr. Willison, who thereupon submitted that the second summons could not be served on the one information. The Queen's Bench Division had held that omission to comply with the requirements of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act could not be cured by adjournment, and was not capable of amendment under the Summary Jurisdiction Act. If the Statute was not complied with at the time of the summons it could not be done afterwards. The analyst's certificate was not served at the time of serving the summons, and it could not be done afterwards. He contended that failure to serve the analyst's certificate was fatal to the success of the case for all time.

Mr. Prideaux said if the defendant had been tried and found not guilty the Health Committee would have dropped the case, but it was lost on a mere technicality. The Court of Appeal had said the neglect to serve a certificate was not a defect in the substance or form of the summons, but in the procedure. The reason that the omission to serve the certificate could not be put right was simply because thirty days had expired, and, that being so, it was not possible to allow a second information under the Act, which provided that proceedings must be instituted within twenty-eight days of the committal of the offence. He submitted that there was no hearing of the action on January 22, and that he was entitled to have another summons on that information.

The Chairman, after consultation with the Clerk, said the Bench was of opinion that, the summons having been served in the first instance without the analyst's certificate, the difficulty was incapable of remedy, and they dismissed the summons.

Mr. Willison applied for costs, pointing out that the case had cost his client more than the fine would in all probability have been if he had been convicted, and the Magistrates awarded two guineas.

[We learn from the defendant in this case that the prescription was:

Potassii bromidi ʒiv.
Aq. chloroformi ad ʒviij.
Fiat mistura.

One tablespoonful in water every four hours.

The only error was in the capacity of the bottle, which was less than 8 oz., but the bottle was divided into 16 parts.]

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At the Southwell Petty Sessions on February 12, J. H. Kirkby, grocer, was fined 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* costs, for selling sweet spirit of nitre 54 per cent. deficient in active constituents, ethyl nitrite. He said he retailed the article in a stoppered sealed bottle exactly as received from a firm of wholesale chemists. A similar penalty, and 7*s.* 6*d.* costs, was imposed on Mr. George Drury, chemist and druggist, who had sold spirit 40 per cent. deficient.

County Court Case.

In the Lord Mayor's Court on February 12, before Sir F. Bosanquet, K.C. (the Common Serjeant), and a jury, Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., sued Mr. G. Jeffries, chemist, 32 Loampit Vale, Lewisham, to recover 5*l.* 16*s.*, the price of goods supplied in February and March 1908. Mr. E. A. Hume, for the plaintiffs, said that accounts had been sent to the defendant several times, and, in answer to the solicitor's letter requesting payment, the defendant wrote on January 10 that he was not in a position to pay it all at once, as the drug-trade was bad. The defendant had paid no part of the amount. Mr. C. A. Sampson, who served the summons, stated in evidence that the defendant said that he had no money and could not pay the amount at once. The jury, in the absence of the defendant, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed. A certificate for an allowance for counsel was applied for and granted.

Arrangements.

HARDY, ROBERT, 29 Hudson Street, and 48 Westoe Parade, South Shields. Trustee, A. Eltringham, 20 Fowler Street, South Shields. Dated February 3; filed February 9. Secured creditors, 463*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 259*l.*; estimated net assets, 305*l.* The creditors include: Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, 47*l.*; Wand Manufacturing Co., Leicester, 13*l.*; J. Ismay & Sons, Newcastle, 66*l.*

SHORTT, JOHN S., 27 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—The accounts show net assets estimated to produce 110*l.*, against which there are liabilities amounting to 1,580*l.* Among the creditors are: Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin (186*l.*); Davy, Hill & Hodgkinson, Ltd., London (18*l.*); Breidenbach & Co., London (10*l.*). At a meeting of creditors held in Dublin on February 8, a proposal was made to vest the estate in a trustee to be realised for the benefit of the creditors.

THE number of sponges taken in Cuban waters in the fifteen months from July 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907, amounted to 540,096 dozen, valued at \$401,123 (83,567*l.*).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

BLABER, P. L., and WOODWARD, A. L., medical practitioners, under the style of Messrs. Blaber & Woodward, Shoot-up-Hill, Cricklewood, London, N.W.

CHITTENDEN, T. H., and GAVIN, A. T. B., physicians, etc., Ovington Square, Kensington, London, S.W., and Port Street, London, W., under the style of Drs. T. H. Chittenden and A. T. B. Gavin.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

SIMPSON, CHARLES MONTAGU, general medical practitioner, Highbury Crescent, London, N., and Hoxton Street, London, E.C.

Liquidations.

CAMPBELL'S SOAP, LTD.—Liquidator's report at meeting, 9 Market Street, Bradford, March 15, at 9.30 A.M.

COLONIAL ICE AND AERATED WATER CO., LTD.—Mr. A. Hennings, liquidator, will report to the shareholders at a meeting held at 3 Gore Street, Manchester, on March 15, at 11 A.M.

LANOSOAP, LTD.—Mr. P. R. Sewell, liquidator, will report to the shareholders at a meeting held at his office, 41 Sunbridge Road, Bradford, on March 19, at 3 P.M.

SUSSEX DRUG CO. (1905), LTD, Brighton.—A. H. E. Champness ceased to act as receiver on January 23.

THE CALEDONIAN CHEMISTS, LTD.—Meeting of shareholders at 108 Commercial Street, Dundee, on March 22, at 12 noon, to receive the liquidator's report.

UNIQUE SOAP AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—Creditors to send their claims to the liquidator, Mr. F. Murgatroyd, Palatine Chambers, Bury, before March 30.

WORLD'S ANTISEPTIC AMMONIA, LTD.—A first and final dividend of 2*s.* 8½*d.* is declared.

New Companies and Company News.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

CONTINENTAL GLASS MACHINE SYNDICATE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 40,000*l.* Objects: To acquire and work certain inventions, processes, and patents relating to the manufacture of glass and glass-blowing in any part of the world, and to adopt an agreement with L. Groto and A. Gribbling (as attorney for A. Rohrbach).

JAMES, MACPHERSON & Co. (LIM.) (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.* Object: To take over the business of mineral-water manufacturers carried on by W. N. James and A. D. MacPherson at Church Street, Chelmsford, as "James Macpherson & Co." The first directors are A. D. Macpherson and W. N. James. Registered office, Church Street, Chelmsford.

CONSTANTINE & JACKSON (LIM.) (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.* Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 27 Chancery Lane and 73 Red Lion Street, W.C., as "Constantine & Jackson, Ltd." (registered in 1908), and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dysalsters, oil and colour men, etc. The first subscribers are C. R. Jamblin, accountant, and Mrs. W. Jamblin, both of 4 Stanley Gardens, Wembley, Middlesex. C. R. Jamblin is permanent managing director.

CAPSULOID PROPRIETARIES, LTD.—Capital 100,000*l.* Objects: To acquire the businesses of the Capsuloid Co., Ltd., and the Figuroid Co., Ltd., to develop the proprietary articles and medicines known as "Capsuloids," "Mother's Advice" (formerly Cicfa), "Hæmogalloles," "Figuroids," and "Sciaticine," to adopt agreements (1) with the "Capsuloid Co." for the acquisition of its rights and interests for the British Isles, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, and West Indies for 26,813*l.* in shares, and (2) with the Figuroid Co. for the acquisition of its rights and interests for the British Isles, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia for 11,007*l.* in shares, and (3) with A. G. W. Seton-Burn for the acquisition of the proprietary medicine known as "Sciaticine" for 2,500*l.* in shares, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of proprietary and other medicines, drugs, chemicals, and surgical instruments, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. Minimum cash subscription, 20,000*l.* The first directors are G. E. Dixon, 47 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. (managing director of Capsuloid Co., Ltd., and Figuroid Co., Ltd.), J. E. Sutton, 1A Redan Street, Kensington Park, W. (director of Capsuloid Co., Ltd.), and E. E. Judson, 173 Hyde Park Road, Leeds (director of Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd.). Qualification, 250 shares. Remuneration of ordinary directors, 150*l.* each per annum. G. E. Dixon is managing director for five

years, with 1.200% per annum, until 20 per cent. dividend is paid, after which he is to receive an extra 100% for every additional 1-per-cent. dividend. Registered office, 47 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LTD.—We are informed that the whole of the additional capital which was required by this company has been subscribed.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LTD.—The directors recommend payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year, and in addition a bonus of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, leaving 5.051% to be carried forward.

LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, LTD.—The directors recommend a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum (6s. per share), less income-tax, for the half-year, making 6 per cent. for the year, transferring 800% from reserve towards well-boring expenses, and carrying forward 91%.

CAPSULOID PROPRIETARIES, LTD.—In addition to the particulars given on p. 237, we may state that to-day (Saturday, February 20) the subscription list for 34,000 1% shares in this new company will be closed. An abstract of the prospectus is published by the company in this issue. The business of the Capsuloid Co., Ltd., is being taken over for 38,753%, of which 26.813% is to be paid in shares, and 11.940% in cash; the business of the Figuroid Co., Ltd., is taken over for 11,007% in shares, and "Sciaticine" for 2,500% in shares. The subscription of 34,000 shares now invited will suffice to provide the amalgamated company with 22,000% of working capital, besides premises, stock, and unexhausted advertising. During the past five years the Capsuloid and Figuroid companies have spent 101,000% in advertising, and the average profit has been 10,500% a year. The secretary of the company is Mr. J. E. Walters, 47 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

KEMBALL, BISHOP & CO., LTD.—The report for the year 1908 states that, after valuing stock at cost price, and including expenditure for repairs and maintenance of plant and buildings, the accounts show a profit of 13.852%, which, added to 974%, the amount brought forward, gives a total of 14.826%. The directors have placed 321% to leaseholds redemption account, 1.123% to plant and machinery renewal fund, and 1.068% to reserve account. After deducting managing directors' salaries and directors' fees, amounting to 1,700%, and 24% provision for income-tax, there remains a balance of 10,589%. The directors have placed a further 500% to plant and machinery renewal account, and an additional amount of 1,500% to general reserve account. In addition to the usual dividend of 6 per cent. on the preference shares, they now recommend one of 4 per cent. on the ordinary shares, carrying forward 1.089%.—Major A. Conway Bishop, in moving the adoption of the report at the meeting held at Winchester House, E.C., on February 11, said the directors at one time were at a loss to know how far the calamity at Messina would have affected the company, for they bought very largely in that district. One or two houses with whom they had business were completely wiped out, but he was glad to say that they had heard that one or two members of a firm who were reported to have been killed were still in existence, and, indeed, had written stating their ability and willingness to carry out their contracts. Mr. F. R. Kemball seconded the report, which was adopted unanimously.

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—The following have been filed: *Cera Co., Ltd.* Particulars of 1,032% debentures created December 18, 1908, and issued on February 1, 1909.—*E. T. Towle & Co., Ltd.* A memorandum of satisfaction in full of debentures dated April 29, 1904, securing 1,000%.—*Fullers Earth Union, Ltd.* Issue of 2,500%, part of 15,000% debentures created June 2, 1902.—*Smith & Andrews, Ltd.*—Issue of 100%, part of 250% debentures created January 1, 1909.

Business Changes.

THE handsome new premises of Boots, Ltd., at Dover, are rapidly approaching completion.

MR. C. H. BENTERMAN, 363 High Road, Leyton, has opened a branch at Francis Road, Leyton, N.E., under the style of Benterman's Cash Drug Stores.

THE chemist's shop situated at Tooting Tram Terminus, S.W., which was opened last year by Barrys, Ltd., and subsequently transferred to Stortons, is now closed.

MR. CHRISTOPHER NAYLOR, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Messrs. J. Myers & Co., 46 St. Helens Road, Rumworth, Bolton.

MESSRS. CUSSONS, SONS & CO., LTD., manufacturing chemists, are removing from Lilley Street Works, Queen's Road, to Kersal Vale Works, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

The British Pharmacopoeia.

Pharmacy Committee's Report.

AT the last meeting of the General Medical Council it was reported that the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy had reported to the Pharmacopoeia Committee the results of work in connection with the revision up to October 29, 1908. This report is now published as a pamphlet, and can be obtained from Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co. Ltd., 5 New Street Square, London, E.C., price 1s., by post 1s. 1d. The committee have got as far as *Extractum gentianæ*, but there are added to the notes a series of suggested alterations on the tests for lead, which embody chiefly the recommendations of Mr. Chas. Alex. Hill, B.Sc., Ph.C., etc., as published in the *C. & D.*, 1908, I., 792, and an appendix on a quantitative colorimetric lead-test. All the notes deal with existing official monographs, and include formulæ and monographs which are put forward to replace others of the same nature. The pamphlet extends to thirty-two pages, and the following notes are abstracted from it, suggested new monographs being given in full:

Acacia Gummi.—The description should be made more terse: Suggestions are made for revising the tests, including ferric chloride and Fehling's solution.

Acetanilidum.—The empirical formula only should be given; constitutional formulæ should not, as a rule, be introduced into the B.P. tests to be revised.

Acetum Cantharidis.—The following formula was experimentally confirmed and agreed to; the name to be altered to acetum cantharidini:

Cantharidin	...	...	...	1 gram
Glacial acetic acid	...	...	...	200 c.c.
Acetic acid sufficient to produce	...	...	...	2,000 c.c.

Dissolve the cantharidin in the glacial acetic acid with the aid of a gentle heat, and add the acetic acid.

Acetum Ipecacuanhæ.—Discussion postponed in view of its possible omission.

Acetum Scillæ.—The product should be made up to a pint with diluted acetic acid.

Acidum Aceticum.—Test for lead to be better defined.

Acidum Arseniosum.—The formula should be As_2O_3 , not As_2O_5 .

Acidum Boricum.—It should form a clear solution with water. Titration by Thomson's method to indicate at least 98 per cent. of boric acid. Test for lead provided (10 parts per million).

Acid. Carbolic. Liq.—Sufficient water should be added to produce 1 fluid drachm from 50 grains of phenol.

Acidum Chromicum.—Present process faulty. Work on the tests is now being carried out.

Acidum Citricum.—Test for lead provided.

Acidum Gallicum.—No precipitate with tartarated antimony.

Acidum Hydrobromicum.—Test for lead provided (5 parts per million).

Acidum Hydrochloricum.—Solid residue should not exceed 0.01 per cent. Test for lead (10 parts per million).

Acidum Lacticum.—The incineration description to be shortened because there is no object in minutely describing what takes place. Test for lead provided (10 parts per million).

Acidum Nitricum.—Solid residue should not exceed 0.05 per cent. Test for lead provided (20 parts per million).

Acidum Oleicum.—Official tests are too stringent. Experiments are now in progress.

Acid. Phosphoric. Conc.—It is not desirable to substitute an acid of sp. gr. 1.75. Test for lead provided (10 parts per million).

Acidum Salicylicum.—Omit ammonium citrate test; it serves no useful purpose.

Acidum Sulphuricum.—Solid residue should not exceed 0.05 per cent. Test for lead provided (20 parts per million).

Acidum Sulphurosum.—Test for lead provided (10 parts per million).

Acidum Tannicum.—The water of crystallisation should be omitted; tannic acid does not occur in crystalline form.

Acidum Tartaricum.—A stringent limit should be placed on the amount of total sulphates in tartaric acid, since these in the dissolved, or even moist, acid liberate sulphuric acid, traces even of which are very objectionable. The following test is sufficiently stringent for practical purposes, is easily performed, and can readily be complied with by manufacturers:

One Gm. dissolved in 50 c.c. of distilled water should not yield a greater opalescence with 0.5 c.c. of barium chloride test solution than is caused by 1 c.c. of centinormal sulphuric acid in 50 c.c. of distilled water, when precipitated under the same conditions.

The opalescence is best viewed in a Nessler glass placed on a black surface.

The ash might safely be raised to 0.1 per cent. Test for lead provided (10 parts per million).

Aconiti Radix.—Experiments specially made have shown that German aconite root is richer in alkaloid than English. It is not desirable that the drug should be restricted to English root. The following monograph was approved:

Aconiti Radix. Aconite Root.

The dried root of *Aconitum Napellus*, Linn.

Characters and Tests.—Aconite root varies usually from 4 to 10 cm. in length and from 1 to 2 cm. in diameter at the upper extremity. It is conical, dark-brown, more or less shrivelled, marked with numerous root scars, and crowned with the base of the stem or with the remains of a bud. The transverse section exhibits under the microscope a stellate cambium, at the projecting angles of which small vascular bundles are situated; the cells of the abundant parenchymatous tissue contain numerous small simple or compound starch grains. The drug should yield not less than 0.40 per cent. of alkaloid when assayed by the following process. (The process is to be that of the U.S.P.)

Aconitina.—The formula, characters, and tests for this alkaloid require revision.

Adeps.—A number of experiments have been made with the object of revising this monograph. It has been agreed that the method of preparation should be "by washing, melting, and straining the abdominal fat of the hog"; that the melting point should fall between 38° and 41° C.; that in the description the word "*homogeneous*" should be inserted after "white." Starch should be omitted from the substances to be tested for. The best means of detecting cotton-seed oil is now engaging the attention of the Committee.

Adeps Benzoinatus.—As the result of experiments the Committee recommends that Sumatra benzoin in coarse powder be stirred continuously for one hour with lard at 60° C., this giving the best result.

Adeps Lanæ.—If the name "lanolin" is free the synonym "anhydrous lanolin" should be given. The melting point should be about 40° C. Experiments have shown the following to be suitable tests:

Melting-point about 40° C.; 0.1 Gm. dissolved in 5 c.c. of chloroform with 0.5 c.c. of acetic anhydride poured upon the surface of 5 c.c. of sulphuric acid in a test tube develops at the point of contact a purplish-brown ring, the upper layer gradually turning green.

If 0.2 Gm. of wool-fat be dissolved in 10 c.c. of ether and 2 drops of test solution of phenolphthalein added, a colourless liquid should be obtained (absence of free alkali), which on the addition of one drop of normal solution of potassium hydroxide should develop a deep red colour (absence of free fatty acids).

Ether.—The description of its production should read "may be prepared" so as to permit the use of ether prepared from industrial alcohol. It should boil at not lower than 34° C. (to exclude methyl oxide). Under the name of "æther anæstheticus" an ether for anæsthetic purposes with more stringent tests should be introduced. Experiments show that the solid potash test of the German Pharmacopœia for æther pro narcosi is too stringent. It should be replaced by the following: "If caustic potash in small fragments be kept in contact with the ether in a well-stoppered bottle protected from the light no yellow colouration should be developed within one hour."

Ether Aceticus.—The method of manufacture should be abbreviated; the liquid should be kept in small well-stoppered bottles in a cool dark place to avoid decomposition. When tested by the following process not less than 90 per cent. of ethyl acetate should be indicated:

Weigh about 5 Gm. in a 100 c.c. stoppered flask and dilute to 100 c.c. with distilled water. Place 10 c.c. of this solution in a titration flask, add solution of phenolphthalein, and neutralise with normal solution of potassium hydroxide. Then add 20 c.c. of the latter reagent and set aside for five minutes, rotating occasionally. Dilute with distilled water, and titrate back with normal sulphuric acid.

An assay process and limitation of the ethyl acetate present is desirable, and suggestions are made as to other tests.

Aloe Barbadosensis and *Aloe Socotrina*.—After discussion it was agreed that it was desirable to embody the descriptions of both these drugs in one monograph, with the object of discouraging the use of socotrine and Zanzibar aloes, and encouraging that of the better-prepared Curaçao (Barbados) variety, but allowing the use of both varieties in the possible event of scarcity of either. The following monograph was adopted:

Aloe. Aloes.

The juice that flows from the transversely cut leaves of *Aloe chinensis*, BAKER, *A. Perryi*, BAKER, and probably other species, evaporated to dryness. Known in commerce as Curaçao, Socotrine, or Zanzibar aloes.

Characters and Tests.—In hard masses, varying in colour from yellowish-brown to dark or chocolate brown. Fractured surface dull, waxy and uniform (Curaçao and Zanzibar Aloes), or uneven and somewhat porous (Socotrine aloes). Small splinters examined under the microscope exhibit minute crystals embedded in a transparent mass. Odour characteristic, taste nauseous and bitter.

The solution obtained by dissolving 0.1 Gm. of aloes in 10 c.c.

of boiling water and adding 0.5 Gm. of borax should acquire a green fluorescence.

Nitric acid dropped on a little crushed aloes should acquire a reddish (Socotrine and Zanzibar Aloes) or crimson colour (Curaçao Aloes).

Aloes should lose not more than 10 per cent. of water when dried at 106° C., and leave not more than 3 per cent. of ash on incineration. It should be almost entirely soluble in 60-per cent. alcohol.

Alouinum.—The following monograph should replace the present one:

Alouinum. Aloin.

A crystalline principle obtained from Curaçao aloes.

Characters and Tests.—A pale yellow, microcrystalline powder, almost inodorous but possessing an intensely bit or taste. Almost entirely soluble in 130 parts of water, 18 of alcohol (90 per cent.), and 50 of acetone; very sparingly soluble in ether, chloroform, and benzene; readily soluble in dilute solution of ammonia, the liquid becoming red and acquiring a greenish-red fluorescence.

0.5 Gm. of aloin gently warmed with 25 c.c. of water forms an almost clear solution; the filtered liquid remains clear on cooling, but on long standing slowly deposits pale yellow crystals of aloin.

One drop of solution of copper sulphate added to 10 c.c. of a 0.1-per-cent. aqueous solution of aloin produces a bright yellow colouration, which is changed to red by the addition of 0.5 c.c. of a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and to violet on the further addition of 1.0 c.c. of alcohol (90 per cent.) (distinction from other aloins).

Aloin should leave no appreciable residue on incineration.

Alumen.—Retain potassium and ammonium alums. The tests are being verified.

Ammoniacum.—The ash should not exceed 7 per cent.

Ammonii Benzoas.—Test for lead provided (10 parts per million).

Ammonii Bromidum.—Test for lead provided (10 parts per million).

Ammonii Carbonas.—The titration value is too high. Experiments are being carried out. Test for lead provided (5 parts per million).

Ammonii Chloridum.—Test for lead provided (5 parts per million).

Ammonii Phosphas.—Test for lead provided (10 parts per million).

Amyl Nitris.—Experiments to improve the description and tests are being carried out.

Amylum.—All three varieties of starch should remain official and limit of acidity fixed.

Anethi Fructus.—Experiments for the detection of exhausted fruits are being conducted.

Anisi Fructus.—Examination by lens to detect added mineral matter. The use of an ash limit appears undesirable, as fruits very rich in oil yield a very high percentage of ash.

Antimonii Oxidum.—The confirmation of Alcock's modification of the official test is being proceeded with.

Antimonium Sulphuratum.—It has been shown that the product obtained by exactly following the official process does not comply with the official tests, so the characters and tests should be modified on the following lines:

An orange-red powder readily dissolved by hot hydrochloric acid, with evolution of hydrogen sulphide and separation of sulphur. On treating with hot water and filtering, the clear solution should not contain more than a trace of sulphate. Three Gm. moistened with dilute nitric acid and treated with successive portions of fuming nitric acid until red fumes cease to be evolved, then evaporated to drive off excess of water, and carefully heated to redness to expel sulphuric acid, should leave a whitish residue weighing not less than 1.6 and not more than 1.8 Gm. Sulphurated antimony should not yield more than the slightest characteristic reaction for arsenium when heated with stannous chloride.

Antimonium Tartaratum.—The formula should be halved and the tests revised with gallic acid should be omitted.

Apomorphina Hydrochloridum.—The sentence about the salt being rejected because its solution is green should be omitted. The description should read: "The salt, C₁₇H₁₉NO₂, HCl, obtained by heating morphine with water and hydrochloric acid under pressure." The characters and tests are also to be revised.

Aque Aromaticæ.—The processes should remain as at present, as the products are of far more agreeable flavour than those made from the oils.

Aqua Aurantii Floris.—The word "yellowish" should be substituted for "greenish-yellow." A test for copper to be provided.

Aqua Destillata.—The following characters and tests were agreed to:

Colourless, tasteless, and odourless, yielding no reaction for sulphates, chlorides, or nitrates.

100 c.c. evaporated to dryness on a water-bath should leave not more than 0.005 Gm. of solid residue.

50 c.c. with one drop of a 10 per cent. solution of sodium sulphide should remain colourless when viewed in a Nessler glass standing on a white tile.

250 c.c. with 3 c.c. of sulphuric acid and 0.1 c.c. of decinormal solution of potassium permanganate after standing for three hours at about 15° C. should be coloured blue on the addition of a crystal of potassium iodide and a few drops of starch mucilage.

50 c.c. with 2 c.c. of Nessler's solution when viewed in a Nessler

glass standing on a white tile should, after five minutes, not yield a more intense colour than that afforded by 50 c.c. of ammonia-free water with 0.5 c.c. of diluted ammonium-chloride solution when tested under similar conditions.

Diluted solution of ammonium chloride (Nessler's).
Solution of ammonium chloride.

3.15 grammes in 1,000 c.c. ... 10 c.c.
Ammonia-free distilled water to produce... 1,000 c.c.

Test solution of potassio-mercuric iodide should be called *Alkaline solution of potassio-mercuric iodide* (Nessler's).

Argentii Oridum.—To be prepared "by precipitation of silver nitrate with a caustic alkali." The weight of silver left after heating the oxide should be introduced as a quantitative test.

Arnica Rhizoma.—Maximum ash limit to be introduced (10 per cent.).

Arsenii Iodidum.—The words "in crystalline masses" should be deleted, as arsenium iodide in this form is of varying composition. As the solution in water is always acid this is to be provided for.

Asafoetida.—The ash should not exceed 15 per cent., nor the substances insoluble in alcohol 50 per cent. A relaxation necessary owing to the conditions of supply. The umbelliferone test might be omitted as the varieties distinguished by this test do not appear on the London market.

Atropina.—The source to be "atropa belladonna and other plants of the same natural order"; much of the alkaloid is at present manufactured from *scopolia rhizome*.

Balsamum Peruvianum.—The lime test should be omitted; the specific gravity should be narrowed to 1.140 to 1.150; the balsam should be stated to be soluble in absolute alcohol, in chloroform, and in glacial acetic acid, and an improved form of cinnaemoin determination is described.

Belladonnae Folia.—In view of the introduction of dried belladonna-leaves and of a tincture and extract made from them but not standardised, as contained in the International Agreement, it is desirable that dried belladonna-leaves containing from 0.3 to 0.4 per cent. of alkaloid should be made official. From these leaves a tincture should be made as directed in the International Agreement; the alkaloidal strength of the tincture would thus be regulated by the regulation of the alkaloidal strength of the leaves as above indicated. From the same drug an alcoholic extract should also be made as directed in the International Agreement, but this extract should be standardised to contain 1.0 per cent. of alkaloid. Such standardisation appears necessary. The strength of the extract would be the same as that of the present ext. belladonnae alcoholic., and approximately the same as that of ext. belladonnae viride, which is not standardised. It would differ from the ext. belladonnae of the Dutch Pharmacopoeia (not under 1.15 per cent. of alkaloid), of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia (1.4 per cent.), of the Belgian and Swiss Pharmacopoeias (1.5 per cent.), and of the Austrian Pharmacopoeia (2.0 per cent.), as well as possibly from the Danish and Spanish Pharmacopoeias (not standardised). A liquid extract of the root should be retained in the Pharmacopoeia, but its strength should be 0.5 per cent. of alkaloid. From this standardised liquid extract of the root, the liniment, ointment, plaster, and suppository of belladonna should be prepared. The present ext. belladonnae alcoholic. and ext. belladonnae viride should be omitted from the Pharmacopoeia, their place being taken by the new standardised extract made from the dried leaves.

Benzoinum.—Experiments show that Sumatra benzoin is preferable to Siam for making adeps benzoatus. The Sumatra variety is also almost exclusively used in this country for making tr. benzoini co., and a change to Siam benzoin would be most undesirable. Sumatra benzoin should be the only official variety, the Siam being used to so small an extent that it might well be omitted. The following monograph should be substituted for the present one:

Benzoinum. Benzoin.

A resin obtained from the wounded stem of *Styrax Benzoin*, Dryander.

Characters and Tests.—In hard brittle masses consisting of numerous whitish tears embedded in a greyish brown, translucent resin. It has an agreeable odour, recalling that of storax, and when cautiously heated in a dry test-tube melts and evolves whitish fumes with an irritating odour.

If 0.5 Gm. of coarsely-powdered benzoin is slowly heated to about 40° C. with 10 c.c. of solution of potassium permanganate an odour of benzaldehyde should be developed (distinction from Siam benzoin).

5.0 Gm. exhausted with hot alcohol should leave not more than 0.5 Gm. of insoluble residue.

5.0 Gm. should not leave more than 0.25 Gm. of ash on incineration.

Benzol.—The name should be changed to "Benzenum," the following monograph replacing the present one:

Benzenum. Benzene.

A hydrocarbon, C₆H₆, obtained from light coal-tar oil.

Characters.—A colourless mobile inflammable liquid insoluble in water but easily miscible with absolute alcohol or ether. Specific gravity 0.880 to 0.887. When submitted to fractional distillation

95 per cent. should distil between 79° C. and 82° C. It solidifies when cooled to 0° C., and if the temperature be allowed to rise should not entirely remelt below 4° C.

Bismuthi Subnitras should yield between 79 and 82 per cent. of oxide, this taking the place of the sulphide test.

Bismuthi Carbonas should yield from 89 to 91 per cent. of oxide.

Bismuthi Salicylas should yield from 62 to 65 per cent. of oxide. The free salicylic-acid test should be replaced by the following: "Shake 5 grams of the salt with 50 c.c. of dry ether, filter and evaporate the ethereal solution to dryness; the residue should not exceed 0.005 gram in weight."

Borax.—Test for lead provided (5 parts per million).

Butyl Chloral Hydras.—The solubility in water should be 1 in 40; the solubilities in glycerin and alcohol to remain, but that in chloroform omitted, as it serves no useful purpose.

Caffeina.—Loss of water of crystallisation to be a maximum of 8.5 per cent. in place of 8.49 per cent., which cannot practically be complied with. The solubility in chloroform and alcohol serves no useful purpose.

Caffeina Citras.—This preparation is more conveniently made as follows:

Caffeine	...	...	...	...	...	100 parts.
Citric acid	...	...	...	...	...	100 "
Water	...	...	...	...	...	16 "

Mix the caffeine with the citric acid, moisten the mixture with the water, and dry on a water-bath. This process should, therefore, be substituted for the present one. Caffeine citrate should not lose more than 1 per cent. of moisture when dried at 90° to 100° C. It is soluble in 4 parts of hot water, dissociates on the further addition of water with separation of caffeine, but completely redissolves when 30 parts of water have been added.

Calcii Hypophosphis.—The assay process should be replaced by one based upon Jowett's work. Test for lead provided (10 parts per million).

Calcii Carbonas Præcipitatus.—Test for lead provided (10 parts per million).

Calcii Chloridum.—The anhydrous salt should be the official one. Test for lead provided (20 parts per million).

Calcii Hydras.—Test for lead provided (20 parts per million).

Calumbæ Radix.—The following monograph is more accurate than the present, and should be substituted for it:

Calumbæ Radix. Calumba Root.

The dried transverse slices of the root of *Jatcorhiza Columba*, Miens.

Characters.—In irregular, flattish, circular or oval slices depressed towards the centre, from 2.5 to 5 centimetres or more in diameter and from 3 to 12 millimetres or more in thickness. The cork is thin, brownish and wrinkled; the cortex is thick, yellowish in colour, and separated by a dark line from the greyish wood, in which the parenchymatous tissue is largely developed and the vessels arranged in narrow elongated groups. When examined under the microscope numerous isolated sclerenchymatous cells, with yellow irregularly thickened walls enclosing small prismatic crystals of calcium oxalate, are to be seen in the cortex. The vessels in the wood have yellow reticulated walls, and the parenchymatous cells of both wood and cortex are filled with starch grains. The latter are irregularly ovoid in outline, from 20 to 70 μ in length, and exhibit a conspicuous, eccentric radiate or oleft hilum. The drug breaks with a short fracture, has a feeble odour and bitter taste. It should not yield more than 8 per cent. of ash on incineration.

Calx.—Only lime made from marble should be official.

Calx Sulphurata.—The assay should be made in a stoppered flask, and the mixture should be heated and well shaken for ten minutes.

Camphora.—Synthetic camphor should be excluded by requiring that camphor should melt at 175° C., and that a solution of 25 grams in alcohol (90 per cent.) to produce 100 c.c. at 16° C. should exhibit an optical rotation of about +10° in a 100-mm. tube.

Cannabis Indica.—In view of the potency of this drug and the inferior quality of much that is imported from other countries than India, the official drug should be restricted to the Indian variety, as at present. It should possess a marked, characteristic odour, should yield not less than 11 per cent. of extract to 90 per cent. alcohol and not more than 15 per cent. of ash when incinerated. It should be completely dried and kept in air-tight containers.

Cantharis.—The following assay process should be introduced:

Moisten 20 Gm. of finely powdered cantharides with 3 c.c. of hydrochloric acid, transfer to a Soxhlet apparatus, and exhaust with benzene. Recover the benzene by distillation, and boil the residual fatty mixture with 105 c.c. of water, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, for ten minutes, using a reversed condenser. Transfer the hot aqueous solution to a capacious separator, and repeat the boiling with four successive portions of 50 c.c. of water for five minutes. Unite the aqueous solutions, and shake with successive portions of 30, 30, 20, and 20 c.c. of chloroform. Recover the chloroform by distillation from a tared flask, dry the residue at 60° C., and wash first with 10 c.c. of a mixture of equal volumes of petroleum spirit and absolute alcohol, and finally with petroleum spirit until the latter leaves no appreciable residue on evaporation. Dry at 60° C. and weigh. It should weigh not less than 0.1 Gm., corresponding to 0.5 per cent. of cantharidin in the drug.

Capsici Fructus.—The following details should be added to the official description: "The outer epidermis of the pericarp is composed of cells which possess moderately thick walls, are often arranged in rows of five to seven, and exhibit a uniformly striated cuticle (distinction from the fruits of other species of *Capsicum*)."

Carbo Ligni.—The ash limit should be raised to 10 per cent., and a test with potassium-hydroxide solution introduced to guard against insufficient carbonisation.

Carbonis Bisulphidum.—The official name should be "Carbon Disulphidum," and bisulphide of carbon should be given as a synonym. It is not necessary that it should be chemically pure, so the words "very soluble . . . moistened with water" should be omitted, and the lead-test deleted.

Cardamomi Semina.—As the fruits of genuine cardamoms are more easily identified than the seeds, the fruits should be made official, and the description altered accordingly and microscopic details of the seeds given. The ash limit should be raised to 6 per cent.

Cascara Sagrada.—The following monograph should be substituted for the present one:

Cascara Sagrada. Cascara Sagrada.
Synonym. Rhamni Purshiani Cortex.

The dried bark of *Rhamnus purshianus*, DC., collected at least one year before being used.

Characters.—In quilled, channelled, or nearly flat pieces from 1 to 2 mm. thick, but varying in length and width. It possesses a nearly smooth, dark purplish-brown cork marked with scattered transversely elongated lenticles, but usually more or less covered with patches of silvery grey lichen. The inner surface is reddish-brown, with faint transverse corrugations and longitudinal striations. The fracture is short, and near the inner surface somewhat fibrous. A transverse section exhibits under the microscope scattered groups of sclerenchymatous cells in both cortex and bast; the parenchymatous cells contain a yellow substance that is coloured violet by solution of potassium hydroxide. The bark has a characteristic but not powerful odour, and a persistent nauseous and bitter taste.

Cascarilla Cortex.—The following monograph might replace the present one:

Cascarilla. Cascarilla.

The dried bark of *Croton Eleuteria*, J. J. Bennett.

Characters.—In quills usually from 5 to 10 cm. in length and 4 to 12 mm. in diameter, or in small curved pieces. The cork is greyish white and easily detached, and is often more or less completely removed disclosing a dull brown cortex. Both cork and cortex are frequently marked with numerous longitudinal and transverse cracks. Fracture short, the fractured surface exhibiting under a lens a dark reddish-brown bast traversed by numerous thin whitish medullary rays. In a transverse section examined under the microscope the cork cells are seen to possess strongly thickened outer walls, but thin inner walls in which numerous minute crystals of calcium oxalate are embedded. Both cortex and bast are free from sclerenchymatous cells. The bark has an aromatic odour, especially when burned, and an aromatic bitter taste. It should not yield more than 10 per cent. of ash.

Cassia Fructus; Cassia Pulpa.—As cassia-pulp is not simply the pulp mechanically separated from the fruits but rather a galenical preparation of the fruits, there should be separate monographs for the fruit and the pulp, viz.:

Cassia Fructus. Cassia Pods.

The ripe fruits of *Cassia Fistula*, Linn.

Characters.—Long, narrow, cylindrical, shortly stalked fruits about 35 to 50 cm. in length, and 15 to 25 mm. in diameter. The pericarp is nearly smooth, dark chocolate-brown in colour, thin and hard. Internally the fruit is divided by thin transverse dissepiments into numerous compartments, each of which contains a smooth oval reddish-brown seed surrounded by a nearly black, sweet pulp.

Cassia Pulpa. Cassia Pulp.

Exhaust cassia pods, lightly crushed, with distilled water by percolation, strain the percolate through a hair sieve and evaporate on a water-bath to the consistence of a soft extract.

Catechu.—The alcohol solubility should be raised from 70 to 80 per cent. The microscopical examination should be conducted on a sample mounted in water; this should show numerous acicular crystals but no starch grains. A test to distinguish catechu from cutch is given for addition.

Cera Alba.—As chemical methods of bleaching wax are now so commonly employed that comparatively little wax is bleached by other methods, white wax should be described as "yellow wax, bleached."

Cera Flava.—The following monograph should be substituted for the present one:

Cera Flava. Yellow Beeswax.

Prepared from honeycomb of the hive-bee, *Apis mellifica*, Linn.

Characters and Tests.—A yellowish-brown solid, having an agreeable honey-like odour; somewhat brittle when cold but becoming plastic by the heat of the hand. Fracture granular, not crystalline. Soluble in chloroform and in the fixed and volatile oils. Not more than 1 per cent. should be soluble in boiling water (absence of honey). Specific gravity 0.958 to 0.970. Melting-point 61° to 64° C. (to be determined by the present official method). 5 Gm. boiled for 10 minutes with 80 c.c. of a 10 per cent. aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, the loss by evaporation being replaced, should not, when cooled and filtered through a plug of

asbestos, become turbid on the addition of an excess of hydrochloric acid (absence of fats, fatty acids, Japan wax, resin). 5 Gm. heated with 20 c.c. of 85 per cent. alcohol until uniformly distributed, should require for neutralisation not less than 1.6 c.c. of normal alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide, using phenolphthalein as indicator. Care must be taken that the wax remains in a melted condition. Upon the further addition of 20 c.c. of normal alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide and well boiling for an hour and a quarter under a reflux condenser, not less than 6.2 or more than 6.8 c.c. should, on titrating back with normal sulphuric acid, be found to have been used in the saponification of the wax. 5 Gm. saponified with 25 c.c. of semi-normal alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide, the alcohol evaporated and the residue dissolved in 20 c.c. of glycerin by means of a water bath, should yield a clear or translucent solution on the addition of 80 c.c. of boiling distilled water (absence of ceresin, paraffin, and other waxes).

Note.—The alcoholic solution of potash must be prepared with 96 per cent. alcohol.

Cerii Oxalas.—If this preparation is retained it is necessary to know whether pure cerium oxalate or the commercial salt containing indefinite quantities of lanthanum and didymium is required.

Cetaceum.—The following monograph should be substituted for the one at present official:

Cetaceum. Spermaceti.

A concrete fatty substance obtained from the head of the sperm whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*, Linn.

Characters and Tests.—In translucent pearly-white glistening masses, with a leafy-crystalline structure; slightly unctuous to the touch. Melting-point 42° to 50° C. when tested by the method described under *cera flava*. It is reducible to powder by the aid of a little 90 per cent. alcohol. Insoluble in water and almost insoluble in cold 90 per cent. alcohol, but soluble in ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, volatile oils, and boiling 90 per cent. alcohol. It is also soluble in hot fats and fixed oils, but on cooling the greater portion separates in thin laminae. 5 Gm. melted with 20 c.c. of hot alcohol and two drops of test-solution of phenolphthalein should not require more than one drop of normal solution of sodium hydroxide to produce a permanent red colour (limit of acidity). If 1 Gm. be boiled with 10 c.c. of 90 per cent. alcohol for one minute and the mixture cooled and filtered at 0° C., the filtrate may become opalescent, but should not afford a precipitate on the addition of glacial acetic acid (absence of stearic acid).

Charta Sinapis.—If this preparation is retained the formula must be revised.

Chirata.—Add to the description "the root is oblique."

Chloral Hydras.—An assay process is not necessary. The melting-point, boiling-point, and isonitrile-test are being controlled.

Chloroformum.—As chloroform to which 2 per cent. of ethylic alcohol has been added keeps practically indefinitely and under all conditions, this addition should be made. The specific gravity and boiling-point of this mixture are being determined.

Chrysarobinum.—As chrysarobin is a definite substance, and one only of the several constituents of araroba, araroba purificata would be a better name for the drug. The following monograph should be substituted for that at present official:

Araroba Purificata. Purified Araroba.

Synonym. Chrysarobin.

A mixture of substances extracted from araroba by hot benzene. It consists chiefly of chrysarobin and dichrysarobin methyl ether.

Characters and Tests.—A light, microcrystalline, tasteless, and odourless yellow powder, entirely soluble in hot chloroform and in hot benzene, almost entirely soluble in hot alcohol, partially in petroleum spirit, but only very slightly soluble in water. In hot solution of potash it almost entirely dissolves with production of a deep brownish-red colour. Shaken with solution of ammonia it slowly imparts to that liquid a violet colour. About 1 milligramme mixed with a drop of fuming nitric acid on a white tile produces a brownish-red liquid, becoming deep violet on the addition of excess of ammonia. Purified araroba melts when heated, giving off yellow fumes; on incineration it leaves not more than 1 per cent. of ash.

Cimicifuga Rhizoma.—The test for tannin should be made on an infusion of the drug, not upon the drug itself. The drug is not sufficiently potent to warrant the introduction of any attempt at assaying it.

Cinchona Cortex.—No change should be made in the variety of cinchona-bark for official use.

Cinnamomi Cortex.—The ash should not exceed 5 per cent.

Coca Folia.—The following monograph should be substituted for that at present official:

Coca Folia. 1 Coca Leaves.

The dried leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, Lamarck.

Characters and Tests.—Brownish green, oval, entire and glabrous leaves varying usually from 3.5 to 7 cm. in length and from 2.5 to 3.5 cm. in width. The upper surface bears a distinct ridge above the midrib and exhibits prominent veinlets; on the under surface near to the midrib and on either side of it a more or less distinct curved line passes from base to apex. When a transverse section is examined under the microscope most of the epidermal cells of the under surface are seen to project in the form of papillae. The leaves possess a faint but characteristic odour and a slightly bitter taste, which is succeeded by a sensation of numbness. When assayed by the following process not less than 0.5 per cent. of total alkaloid should be indicated:

Shake 12 Gm. of the finely powdered leaves with 150 c.c. of ether

frequently during ten minutes. Add 5 c.c. of solution of ammonia and 5 c.c. of water and shake again frequently during half an hour. Filter 100 c.c. through a plug of cotton wool: transfer to a separating funnel and shake it, first with 30 c.c. of 0.5 per cent. hydrochloric acid, and afterwards with successive portions of 10 c.c. until the acid liquid ceases to give a precipitate with Mayer's reagent. Wash the mixed acid liquids with 10 c.c. of ether, make alkaline with ammonia, and shake first with 40 c.c. of ether, and then with three or more successive portions until no more alkaloid is removed. Wash the mixed ethereal solution with 10 c.c. of water, filter through a plug of wool into a tared flask, washing the wool with ether, recover the ether by distillation, dissolve the residue in 4 c.c. of decinormal sulphuric acid and titrate back with decinormal solution of potassium hydroxide, using cochineal as indicator; not more than 2.7 c.c. of the alkaline solution should be required, indicating not less than 0.5 per cent. of alkaloid in the leaves.

Cocaina.—The melting-point to be revised.

Cocaina Hydrochloridum.—The following monograph should be substituted for the present one:

Cocaina Hydrochloridum. | Cocaine Hydrochloride.

The hydrochloride, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4 \cdot HCl$, of an alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca, Lam.*, and its varieties.

Characters and Tests.—In colourless prismatic crystals or in crystalline powder melting at $480-485^\circ C$, freely soluble in cold water (2 in 1), soluble in alcohol (1 in 3), and in glycerin (1 in 3); insoluble in olive oil and almost insoluble in ether. The aqueous solution is neutral to litmus, has a bitter taste, and produces on the tongue a tingling sensation followed by numbness. Moistened with nitric acid, the mixture evaporated to dryness, and a drop of alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide added, a characteristic odour recalling that of peppermint is evolved. If 0.1 Gm. is dissolved in 5 c.c. of distilled water containing three drops of diluted sulphuric acid, the addition to this solution of three drops of decinormal volumetric solution of potassium permanganate will produce a violet colouration which should not fade in half an hour (limit of cinchonine). If 0.1 Gm. is dissolved in 100 c.c. of distilled water in a glass vessel and 0.25 c.c. solution of ammonia added with a vigorous stirring, the sides of the vessel being occasionally rubbed with a glass rod, a crystalline deposit should gradually separate, but the supernatant liquid should remain clear (limit of amorphous alkaloid). Cocaine hydrochloride should afford the reactions characteristic of chlorides. It should not lose more than 1 per cent. of moisture when dried at $95-100^\circ C$. for twenty minutes. It should leave no residue on incineration.

Cocaina.—Add to the characters, "Dried on a water-bath it melts at $155^\circ-156^\circ C$."

Colchici Cormus.—In accordance with the decision in the International Agreement this drug should be omitted.

Colchici Semina should be standardised to contain not less than 0.5 per cent. of colchicine when tested by the method given.

Collodium and *Flexile Collodium*.—The following formula gives a preparation which should replace both the collodions at present official, as it gives a more firmly adherent elastic film:

Pyroxylin	...	...	...	5.00
Oil of Cloves	...	...	...	2.00
Amyl Acetate	...	...	...	25.00
Benzene	...	...	...	20.00
Acetone to produce	...	...	...	100.00

Dissolve the pyroxylin in part of the acetone, add the other ingredients, and make up to 100 with acetone.

Collodium Vesicans.—As it is proposed to make this preparation from a colourless blistering liquid, it should be coloured to distinguish it from collodion. The following process is recommended:

Pyroxylin	...	...	...	1
Blistering liquid	...	...	...	40
Powdered cochineal	...	...	...	0.5

Shake together until the pyroxylin is dissolved, set aside till clear, and decant the clear liquid.

Colocynthis Pulpa. The following monograph should be substituted for the one at present official:

Colocynthis Pulpa | Colocynth Pulp.

The dried pulp of the fruit of *Citrullus Colocynthis*, Schrader, freed from seeds.

Characters and Tests.—The pulp, which alone is official, is light, spongy, white and odourless, but intensely bitter. It should not yield more than 2 per cent. of fixed oil to petroleum spirit, and should afford at least 9 per cent. of ash on incineration. The powdered pulp examined under the microscope should exhibit abundant debris of large thin-walled parenchymatous cells, but should be free from starch and should not contain more than an occasional sclerenchymatous cell or group of such cells (absence of an appreciable quantity of powdered seeds).

Conii Fructus.—Farr and Wright's 1904 assay process, using 90 per cent. alcohol in the place of 70 per cent., should be adopted.

Croscotum.—The following monograph should be substituted for the one which is at present official:

Croscotum. | Croscote.

A mixture of hydrocarbons obtained in the distillation of wood tar and consisting principally of guaiacol.

Characters and Tests.—A colourless or pale yellow highly refractive liquid, neutral or faintly acid to litmus. Freely soluble in alcohol (90 per cent.), ether, chloroform or glacial acetic acid. Specific gravity not below 1.080. It commences to boil below

$200^\circ C$, and at least 70 per cent. should distil between 200° and $220^\circ C$. A 1-per-cent. solution in alcohol (90 per cent.) produces with a drop of test solution of ferric chloride a green colouration rapidly changing to reddish-brown. Dropped on white filtering paper and exposed to a temperature of $100^\circ C$, it should leave no translucent stain (absence of less volatile liquids). Four volumes of croscote mixed with four volumes of 95 per cent. glycerin forms a clear mixture, which on adding one volume of distilled water becomes opalescent, a layer of croscote not less than the original volume separating on standing.

Cubeba Fructus.—The words "sometimes depressed at the base" should be omitted, as they refer to immature fruits. Should yield not less than 20 per cent. of oleo-resin to ether (sp. gr. not over 0.720) and not more than 7 per cent. of ash.

Cupri Sulphas should contain not more than 0.1 per cent. of iron (Fe).

Digitalis Folia.—A correct description is suggested. The leaves should be required to be thoroughly dried at a low temperature and kept in well-filled airtight containers, and to comply with the International requirements the following note should be added: In powdering foxglove-leaves no portion should be rejected.

Emplastrum Belladonnae.—For "evaporate on a water-bath" substitute "concentrate at a low temperature."

Emplastrum Calefaciens.—The following formula should be substituted for the present official process:

Cantharidin	...	...	...	1
Chloroform	...	...	...	99
Olive oil	...	...	...	200
Resin plaster	...	...	...	4700

Dissolve the cantharidin in the chloroform, add the oil and mix with the resin plaster previously melted on a water-bath.

Emplastrum Cantharidini.—The following formula should be substituted for the one at present official:

Cantharidin 0.20.	
Chloroform, a sufficiency.	
Yellow wax.	

Wool-fat in equal proportions sufficient to produce 100.

Dissolve the cantharidin in the chloroform by the aid of heat and add to the other ingredients previously melted together on a water-bath: stir till cold.

Ergota.—The minimum length should be increased to 1.5 cm.

Euonymi Cortex.—Additional microscopic characters to identify the bark more precisely are suggested.

Ext. Aloes Barbadosensis.—The name should be changed to extractum aloes.

Ext. Anthemidis.—The extract should be made by exhausting the drug with 70 per cent. alcohol instead of boiling water.

Ext. Belladonnae Alcoholicum.—To conform with the International requirements this should be made by percolation of the dried leaves with 70 per cent. alcohol. It should be brought to the form of powder by mixing with powdered belladonna-leaves and the resulting powdered extract adjusted to contain 1 per cent. of alkaloid by Farr and Wright's process.

Ext. Cannabis Indica.—The directions should be "concentrate at a low temperature."

Ext. Cascara Sagrada Liq.—The proportion of alcohol should be increased to 5 fl. oz. to be mixed with 3 fl. oz. of water and added to 12 fl. oz. of the concentrated percolate.

Ext. Cimicifuga Liq.—The proportion of menstruum ordered to moisten the drug should be reduced to 10 fl. oz. of alcohol to 20 oz. of the drug.

Ext. Cinchona Liq.—The assay process should be replaced by that of Alcock, using a separating funnel instead of a bottle.

Ext. Coca Liq.—The proportion of menstruum used to moisten the drug should be reduced to 10 fl. oz. to 20 oz. of drug. It should also be standardised to contain at least 0.5 per cent. of ether soluble alkaloids. Comparative experiments have shown that the U.S.P. assay process is preferable to Garsed's.

Ext. Colchici.—In accordance with the International Agreement this preparation should be made from the seeds instead of the corn. Experiments have shown that 50 per cent. alcohol is a suitable menstruum. Standardisation experiments are in progress.

Ext. Colocynthis Co.—Three ounces of powdered curd soap should be used in place of 4 oz. of curd soap in shavings, and the directions modified slightly.

Ext. Ergota and *Ext. Ergota Liq.*—Should be evaporated at a temperature not exceeding $60^\circ C$.

Ext. Gentiana.—No change in the process.

"TRUTH" CAUTIONARY LIST FOR 1909 has been published this week at 1s. (post free, 1s. 1½d.), and may be obtained from the offices, 10 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. It is a list of individuals, organisations, and firms which have incurred unfavourable notice in "Truth." Fifty-four of these occur in the class headed "Medical Quacks," and there are twenty-three other classes. Altogether 540 unfavourable examples are given. Chemists will find the list useful for business and personal purposes.

Observations and Reflections.

By "Xrayser."

The Unqualified Persons

who are hoping that Section 4 of the new Act is going to open a way for them to full or partial registration cannot be too confidently assured that their anticipations, if they really cherish any, are doomed to disappointment, at least so far as any of them "over forty" are concerned. The younger ones will save time and energy by either tackling the examinations as they stand or making their way into some other calling. Can it be supposed that the pharmaceutical authorities, who, with the sanction of the Privy Council, have fixed a certain standard as the essential minimum for registration, will so far condemn themselves as to declare that something a good deal less in the way of skill and knowledge is "sufficient"? And until they say that nothing but new legislation can force their hands. It is not at all improbable that the words in the section, especially those relating to military dispensers, will give the pharmacists of the future some serious trouble. The War Office is more influential than the Board of Agriculture, and if it should press for the redemption of the promise which it might think was implied when the clause in question was enacted, another compromise might have to be agreed to, and we have not a great deal left to compromise with.

Drains Better than Drugs

in the national fight with disease is the inevitable inference to be drawn from the Registrar-General's returns. One of his tables shows the average annual death-rates of the past thirty-five years, these averages being those of the seven quinquennial periods comprised between the years 1871 and 1905 inclusive. They apply to England and Wales only. In the first period the annual average was 21,962 per million. This figure fell by progressive declines to 16,004 in 1901-5. This last quinquennium compares with its immediate predecessor more remarkably than any other two periods. The rate in 1896-1900 was 17,685. Perhaps it is hardly to be expected that so great an improvement can be maintained, and it may have been due to exceptional climatic conditions. When these figures come to be analysed it becomes clear that the most striking ameliorations have been achieved in regard to diseases prevented by sanitation rather than in those which may have been cured by medical science, though of course sanitation is an important part of medical science. Phthisis, scarlet fever, enteric and typhus fevers, small-pox, and malaria have all been steadily yielding; bronchitis has been likewise much less virulent, and this may be attributed partly to better conditions of living; and diphtheria and croup, which modern medicine claims as trophies, show improvement, but not so marked as in the case of the other diseases. On the other hand, cancer, diabetes, all kidney complaints, and alcoholism are manifesting the opposite tendency, and there is a slow but persistent increase in the total of deaths by suicide. In 1888 these counted for 88 per million persons; in 1907 the proportion was 101.

The Rat-viruses

which are at present the subjects of some hygienic discussions are probably suspected particularly for the reason that they are almost too perfect for a world which seems to be run on double-entry principles—a debit somewhere for every credit. A poison fatal to rats and mice but innocuous to men, women, or children is a product so completely satisfactory that we instinctively question it. In

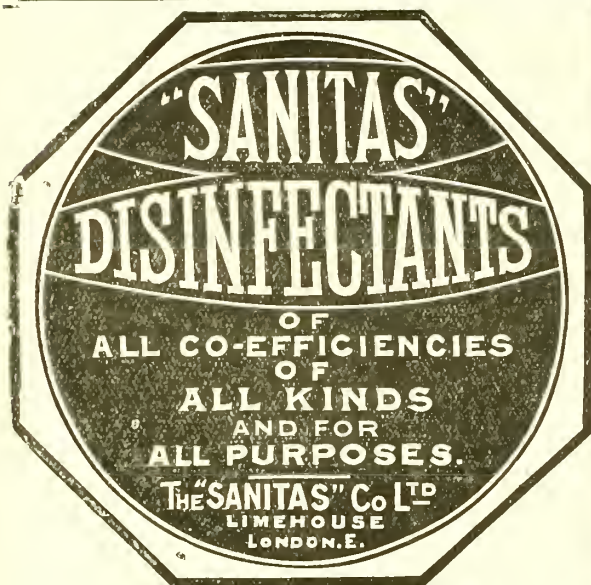
the *Memories of her Life*, published last year by the widow of Sir William Priestley, the eminent surgeon, that lady narrates Pasteur's attempt to clear the Australian continent of the rabbits which, introduced for purposes of sport, had found the climate so congenial and all the conditions so suitable that they had come to dispute the crops with the farmers who were trying to raise them. In 1887 the Government of New South Wales offered

A Reward of £25,000

to anyone who would demonstrate at his own expense a method or process yet unknown in the Colony by which they would be put in the way of exterminating their undesirable guests. After communicating with the Priestleys, with whom he was somewhat intimate, and with Sir Daniel Cooper, the agent for the N.S.W. Government, Pasteur arranged to send out three delegates, among whom was a young English doctor, to experiment with his fowl-cholera culture, a bacterial product which could be weakened to any desired level simply by contact with the oxygen of the air, and which produced a disease communicable to fowls and rabbits only. The three delegates were despatched in 1888, and a space in the cold storage of the steamer was reserved for the precious germs. Soon after they had gone Pasteur had the opportunity of testing his theory on the estate of Madame Pommeroy, of Rheims, who, like Australia, had introduced a few rabbits to please her children, and whose vineyard was then overrun with the prolific little animals. Lady Priestley states that this place was completely cleared of the rabbits in three or four days. The Australian campaign was not so successful. On reaching Adelaide the Pasteurian delegates were met with the information that the N.S.W. Parliament had hurriedly passed a law making any person who should introduce a contagious disease into the Colony liable to a punishment of two years' imprisonment. Negotiations followed, and when the steamer reached Sydney it was arranged that the "cholera" should be landed on Rodd Island, in or near Sydney Harbour, and that the experiment should be carried out there. Lady Priestley is rather vague about the sequel. She states that the conditions on Rodd Island were "restrained and artificial," and that the end of the incident was that the experts were recalled, though not before they had done considerable service in combating an epidemic of anthrax which had occurred in the Colony while they were there. The English doctor who accompanied the party, Dr. Hinds, chose to settle in Australia.

"Bubbles,"

says Mr. J. G. Millais, in a letter to the "Daily Mail," was not sold by Sir John Millais to Messrs. Pears, but was sold by him to Sir William Ingram, and it was from the latter that Messrs. Pears bought it. "My father," adds the writer of the letter, "was much distressed when he learned what use was to be made of the picture, but he was powerless to prevent it." Mr. Millais further intimates that Sir John was accused of "degrading his art." Now where exactly did this degradation and consequent distress originate? Sir John Millais was a great painter, and it is easy to understand that his sympathies would be on the side of Art if by that term is to be understood something antagonistic to other human interests. But he was a modern-minded man, and it may be presumed that he had no objection to honourable commerce, and would have done what he could to promote cleanliness. He supplied scores of pictures to the illustrated papers and magazines, so he could not have been distressed at the popularisation of his work. The prejudice against the employment of art for business purposes does not seem to extend to the closely related profession of architecture. No architect would consider himself discredited because he had designed a building to be used for commercial purposes, though it is quite possible that one who had spent his life in planning cathedrals might not be very successful with shops or offices. A great deal of artistic talent is now engaged on advertising, and though the men who produce the designs are for the most part unknown to fame, it must surely be agreed that the better they do their work the greater is the credit to them. But Mr. Millais seems to suggest that there is a point of excellence which must not be passed. If it rises to the level of R.A. skill the accomplishment becomes degrading.



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Editorial Comments.

The New Act.

VII.—Agricultural and Horticultural Poisons.

We reserved this, the primary subject of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, for treatment until the regulations to be made under Section 2 became available. On Tuesday the fact was gazetted that draft regulations have been prepared and will, after approval by the King in Council, be submitted to both Houses of Parliament. We may recall that Section 2 provides for the licensing by the local authorities of persons, not being registered under the Pharmacy Acts, to sell poisonous substances to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture for the destruction of insects, fungi, or bacteria, or as sheep-dips or weed-killers, which are poisonous by reason of their containing arsenic, tobacco, or the alkaloids of tobacco. Such licensed persons are relieved from the penalty in respect to the sale of these under the conditions of the section and the regulations to be approved, but otherwise are as amenable to prosecution by the Pharmaceutical Societies as if the exemption did not exist. The provision applies to Great Britain and Ireland, and there is an excellent exposition of it by Mr. C. B. Allen on p. 301. We are indebted to the Clerk of the Privy

Council for a copy of the draft regulations. It is to be noted that these may be altered, verbally or otherwise, before they are submitted to his Majesty. The document sets forth Sub-sections 1 and 3 of Section 2, then proceeds with the following

REGULATIONS.

1. A licence shall not be granted to any person unless the local authority are satisfied that he is fit to be intrusted with the sale of the poisonous substances.

2. In granting licences for the sale of poisonous substances for use exclusively in horticulture, preference shall be given to nurserymen, florists, seedsmen, and other persons whose business is specially connected with horticulture.

3. Applications for licences and renewals of licences shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule A to these regulations, and shall be sent to the local authority at such time as the local authority may direct.

4. A licence and a renewal of a licence shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule B to these regulations.

5. A licence shall continue in force for one year, but may be renewed from time to time for one year at a time, subject to the same provisions as in the case of the grant of a licence.

6. A licence may be revoked or suspended for such term as the local authority think fit, if the local authority are satisfied that the licensee has failed to comply with the requirements of these regulations or of the Poisons Acts, or that the licensee is not a fit person to be intrusted with the sale of poisons.

7. A licensee shall, on being required to do so by any officer of the local authority or any police officer, produce his licence, and any renewal thereof.

8. The fees charged in respect of the grant and renewal of a licence shall be such as the local authority may determine, not exceeding in the case of the grant of a licence 21s., and in the case of the renewal of a licence 2s. 6d.

9. A licensee shall not authorise the licensee to sell or keep open shop for the sale of poisonous substances except from or on any premises within the area of the local authority which granted it, and for the purpose of these regulations a municipal borough the council of which is a local authority for those purposes shall not be treated as forming part of any county.

10. Every local authority shall keep a register of the licences granted by them for the time being in force, and any person shall at all reasonable times, upon payment of such reasonable fees as may be fixed by the local authority, be entitled to inspect and to make copies of, or take extracts from, the register.

11. All poisonous substances shall be kept in a separate store or cupboard apart from any other goods, and poisonous substances shall not be sold at the same counter as articles of food for human consumption.

12. A poisonous substance shall not be sold except in an enclosed vessel or receptacle as received from the manufacturer, distinctly labelled with the word "Poisonous," the name of the poison, the name and address of the seller, and a notice of the special purpose for which it has been prepared.

13. Liquid preparations shall be sold only in bottles or tins, easily distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles or tins, and the word "Poisonous" shall be indelibly marked on each bottle or tin.

14. Solid preparations shall be securely packed in such a manner as to avoid, so far as possible, the risk of breaking or leakage from transport, and the package shall contain a notice that it must be destroyed when empty.

15. For the purposes of these regulations the expression "poisonous substances" means the poisonous substances to which Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies for the time being.

There are two schedules. A is the form of application for a licence and for the renewal of a licence. The essential wording of the former is as follows:

I, _____, of _____, at _____, carrying on the trade of _____, hereby apply for a licence to sell and keep open shop for the sale of the poisonous substances to which Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies for use exclusively in connection with [here insert either "agriculture" or "horticulture," or "agriculture and horticulture"].

I undertake to comply with the provisions of the Arsenic Act, 1851, the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the regulations made by Order in Council under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

Date _____ (Signed) _____

Schedule B is the form of licence, and the essential wording is as follows:

_____, of _____, at _____, carrying on the trade of _____, is hereby licensed to sell and keep open shop for the sale of the poisonous substances to which Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies for use exclusively in connection with [here insert either "agriculture" or "horticulture," or "agriculture and horticulture"], subject to the provisions of the Arsenic Act, 1851, the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the regulations made by Order in Council under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, set out on the back of this licence, and to such other provisions of those Acts and regulations as may be applicable to the case.

This licence is in force for one year from the date hereof.

Date _____ (Signed) _____ Clerk to the Council of _____

A form for the renewed licence is also provided. The draft regulations proceed to state that on the back of the licence Sections I., II., III., and IV. of the Arsenic Act, 1851, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, are to be printed, as well as Regulations 11 to 15 above quoted.

We trust that chemists and druggists will carefully consider the draft, and if any objections or suggestions they may have to make are sent to us, we shall see that they are submitted to the proper quarter. The draft strikes us as well designed for the safety of the public.

The British Pharmacopœia.

We publish in this issue an abstract of a report of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy to the British Pharmacopœia Committee. The committee consists of nominees of the Pharmaceutical Societies—viz., Messrs. Walter Hills (Chairman), W. N. Allen, G. D. Beggs, F. C. J. Bird, J. E. Brunner, M.A., W. Inglis Clark, D.Sc., D. B. Dott, Chas. A. Hill, B.Sc., W. Kirkby, M.Sc., E. W. Lucas, J. F. Tocher, B.Sc., J. C. Umney, E. White, B.Sc., R. Wright, and H. G. Greenish (Secretary). Of these members, Messrs. Hill and Tocher were not on the original committee; Mr. Tocher has replaced Mr. Merson, who resigned, and Mr. Hill was added to it as an expert in chemistry—analytical and manufacturing. The present report is not the first, the committee having submitted one in 1906, but it is in a measure novel in character, in so far as it is the first in which the alterations proposed in the next Pharmacopœia are made public. The reasons for this are not stated, but it is obviously a stroke of plain common-sense, inasmuch as it is better to have changes criticised before they are made authoritative than after. We accordingly print the suggested new monographs in full, and give sufficient information on the other subjects as will enable those who can speak with authority to do so now. We welcome any contributions of that nature, as no doubt the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy will also. We do not suppose that the committee consider their suggestions to be above criticism; indeed some of them are so radical as to court it. For example, the proposal to replace cantharides preparations with those of cantharidin, suggested by Professor Greenish and a co-worker, is so revolutionary as to warrant the conjecture that the committee do not mean it. No serious objection has been urged against the official cantharides preparations; when made as the B.P. directs they do their work well (unless on thick-skinned people); they are old favourites (some of them in universal use), and the General Medical Council is really not called upon to disturb existing practice and stocks of the preparations by sacrificing the old monographs. The cantharidin formulæ may find a place in the B.P., but as alternative preparations. The suggestion to replace both the collodions with a medicated preparation in imitation of New Skin (a popular proprietary) is another item which seems more facetious than fortunate; but, as we have said, there is an opportunity

for all directly interested in the Pharmacopœia to say what they think now, and the whole report is eloquent of suggestion. It will be observed that the committee have got through about the first third of the Pharmacopœia. They meet twice a month, and the work is proceeding steadily, but it may be two years before it is done and the book ready for the press.

Drugs in 1907.

WE dealt briefly last week (p. 248) with the English Local Government Board's Report for 1907, as far as the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is concerned. The Board (whose Report is nearly three months behind) note that 50 per cent. more drugs were examined in 1907 than in 1906. The figures for these years are 4,024 and 2,726, and the nature of the articles examined is shown in the following table, wherein we contrast the two years :

Drugs	No. of Samples, 1906		No. of Samples, 1907	
	Examined	Found adulterated or not up to standard	Examined	Found adulterated or not up to standard
Acid, Acetic	15	1	—	—
„ Citric	—	—	199	2
„ Tartaric	61	1	415	51
Beeswax	—	—	45	4
Borax	35	—	25	—
Camphorated Oil	346	37	409	24
Cream of Tartar	272	13	582	35
Epsom Salts	52	—	83	2
Gentian-root (powdered)	13	2	76	20
Glycerin	174	1	123	3
Line water	55	8	51	6
Linseed	63	—	62	—
Magnesia and preparations... ..	42	14	93	23
Mercury preparations	12	1	29	3
Oil, Almond	32	—	24	—
„ Castor	45	—	71	—
„ Cod-liver	100	—	85	—
Oils, Essential	32	1	60	7
Ointment, Boric	—	—	31	2
„ Zinc	—	—	21	—
Paregoric	50	4	50	5
Pills, Iron	16	3	24	1
Powder, Gregory's	26	2	59	6
„ Liquorice, Comp.	168	4	198	2
„ Seidlitz	52	3	122	5
Prescriptions	77	6	44	13
Soda (carb. and bicarb.)	38	—	43	—
Spt. Ammon. aromat.	—	—	26	1
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	232	62	202	38
Sulphur	151	2	179	4
Tincture of Iodine	17	5	49	4
„ „ Opium	37	1	22	—
„ „ Quinine (ammon.)	19	1	30	2
„ „ Rhubarb	50	1	52	—
Wine, Quinine	24	3	59	1
Other Drugs	410	15	396	23
Total Drugs	2,726	191	4,024	287

It will be seen that citric acid, beeswax, boric ointment, zinc ointment, and aromatic spirit of ammonia are the chief articles dealt with in 1907, which were not shown in 1906; but whereas in the latter year 105 kinds of drugs were grouped together as "other drugs," there were 119 in 1907. The proportion reported against was practically the same in both years—viz., 7 per cent.—while the percentage for all articles was 8.1 against 9.3 in 1906. The total number of articles examined in 1907 was 93,716, of which 44,364 were milk, and 18,176 butter. The official tables show remarkable diversity of activity among local authorities. Thus the Metropolis, with four and a half million of population, had 24,081 samples examined, while Lancashire, with practically the same, had only 12,600. The figures for the various boroughs in the Metropolis are a fair index to the whole country, and are appended, the surnames of the analysts in 1907 being added :

Borough	Popul.	Exd.	Adul.	Analyst
Battersea	168,907	1,001	106	Cassal
Bernonsey	133,760	1,342	153	Bodmer
Bethnal Green	129,670	733	57	Stokes
Camberwell	259,339	873	74	Teed
Chelsea	73,842	399	18	Rideal
Deptford	110,398	337	27	Harland
Finsbury	101,453	603	52	Colwell
Fullham	137,289	659	85	Cribb
Greenwich	95,770	467	20	Harland
Hackney	219,272	900	118	Taylor
Hammersmith	112,239	616	102	Richards
Hampstead	81,942	407	36	Stokes
Holborn	59,405	499	60	Colwell
Islington	334,991	1,221	82	Teed
Kensington	176,628	659	84	Cassal
Lambeth	301,895	1,809	163	Muter
Lewisham	127,495	543	45	Harris
London, City	26,973	1,092	73	Teed
Paddington	143,976	583	53	Stokes
Poplar	168,822	372	27	Young
St. Marylebone	133,301	953	66	Blyth
St. Pancras	235,317	780	124	Stevensson
Shoreditch	118,637	519	99	Stevensson
Southwark	206,140	2,052	158	Tebb
Stepney	298,600	1,210	221	—
Stoke Newington	51,247	156	11	Kenwood
Wandsworth	231,922	989	86	Muter
Westminster, City	183,011	1,800	217	Cassal
Woolwich	117,178	443	19	Smith

It is sometimes assumed that the personal factor, which is responsible for activity in administration of the Act, is the public analyst; but this table does not support that view. The City of London, with its comparatively small resident population, appears to have the most active officials, but their population day by day is immensely more than the 26,923 residents with which the Census credits the City; so that 1,092 samples may be large for the area but small for the population. Extra-Metropolitan Middlesex (which is largely in London) has a population of 792,314, and had 4,780 samples examined, which for the large constituencies is the highest proportion, but not the highest total, the West Riding of Yorkshire having 5,875 for a population about four times as large. Here, again, we have evidence of the personal factor. Middlesex is one of the constituencies in which, under the guidance of two pharmacists, informal sampling has started, and the Board appears to be watching this with favour. It is a course which should work out to the advantage of honest traders, while giving the dishonest a chance to mend their ways.

Provident Dispensaries.

THE report of the Royal Commission on the Poor-laws, anticipated in the *C. & D.* last week, p. 264, was published on Wednesday. In regard to medical relief and provident dispensaries, then specially referred to, the Commission recommends that the staff of Poor-law medical officers of the Local Government Board should be increased with a view to the periodic inspection by them of both indoor and outdoor medical relief arrangements in co-operation with Public Assistance Authorities. These authorities should in their administration of medical relief have the assistance of a special county Medical Assistance Committee, consisting of representatives of the Health Committee of the county or county borough council, of the British Medical Association, local hospitals, nursing associations, provident dispensaries, and friendly societies. Medical treatment is to be more readily available (subject to recovery of the cost) to all who are in need of it, and the Public Assistance Authority are to review and, where necessary, supplement the medical and nursing needs of their area. They are to organise, with the co-operation of the British Medical Association, a system of provident dispensaries to which all local medical men may belong, and which shall afford to its members not only the privilege

of choosing their own doctor, but also that of obtaining institutional treatment either in public assistance or in voluntary hospitals. Domiciliary medical assistance, or, as it is now called, outdoor medical relief, is to be conditional upon the maintenance of a health domicile and good habits. Finally it is recommended that no dis-franchisement should be attached to any form of medical assistance.

Birth.

BAILES.—At 21 Ellercroft Road, Legrams Lane, Bradford, on January 13, the wife of A. T. Bailes, chemist and druggist, of a daughter. [Corrected notice.]

Marriages.

HOLDEN—WEST.—At St. Mark's Church, Bredbury, on February 16, by the vicar, the Rev. S. P. Gray, assisted by the Rev. George Holden (uncle of the bridegroom), Edward Henry Holden, chemist and druggist, Oldham, to Beatrice Vernon, only daughter of David West, Bredbury.

OWENS—STEVENSON.—At Myrtle Street, Liverpool, on February 10, by the Rev. John Thomas, M.A., Thomas Owen Owens, chemist and druggist, Macclesfield, son of the late Captain Owens, Amlwch, to Gracie E., youngest daughter of the late Mr. G. W. Stevenson, silk manufacturer, Macclesfield.

WILLIAMS—ASH.—At St. Peter's, Abbeydale, Sheffield, on February 11, by the Rev. W. J. Morrison, M.A., vicar, Harry Griffith, son of the late Mr. Griffith Williams, chemist and druggist, Sheffield, to Francis Jane, daughter of the late Mr. T. H. Ash, 39 St. Ronan's Road, Sheffield.

Deaths.

ANDERSON.—At The Lodge, Clayton, Manchester, on February 11, Mr. Joseph Anderson, jun., of Messrs. Joseph Anderson & Sons, Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, Bank Street, Clayton, aged forty-five.

DANIELS.—At 68 The Parade, Leamington Spa, February 17, Mr. Herbert Joseph Daniels, pharmaceutical chemist, aged thirty-four. For several years Mr. Daniels was employed at the Dartford Works of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. He left a responsible position at Buxton to enter business on his own account at Leamington. His untimely death was due to consumption. Mr. Daniels leaves a widow but no family, and two of his brothers are connected with pharmacy through the medical profession.

ERLENMEYER.—At Frankfort, on January 22, Professor Richard August Carl Emil Erlenmeyer, aged eighty-four. Professor Erlenmeyer was the inventor of the well-known conical flask which bears his name, and for many years filled the chair of organic chemistry at Heidelberg, and afterwards at Munich. He was a strenuous worker, and published many papers on organic chemistry.

GRATTEN.—At Hockley, on February 7, Mr. Courtney Gratten, of the travelling staff of the Odol Chemical-works, Southwark, S.E., for which he had travelled in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

HULL.—At 50 Tennyson Road, Small Heath, on February 12, Mr. J. W. Hull, chemist and druggist.

KING.—At the Hotel des Anglais, San Remo, on February 13, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George King, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., LL.D., M.B., Hon. M.P.S., aged sixty-eight. Sir George King was formerly superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, Professor of Botany at the Medical College there, and superintendent of the cinchona plantations in British Sikkim. India was indebted to Sir George, among others, for bringing cinchona and quinine within the reach of millions of natives. He was a Highlander by birth, and was educated at the Aberdeen Uni-

versity, where he graduated in medicine with highest honours in 1865, and in the same year entered the Bengal Medical Service, in which he became Brigadier Surgeon, Lieutenant and Colonel in 1889, retiring in 1898, when Lieutenant-Colonel David Prain (now of Kew) succeeded him. On his retirement he received the K.C.I.E. Sir George was a distinguished botanist, and had written monographs on *Ficus*, *Quercus*, *Cinchona*, *Magnoliaceae*, *Anonaceae*, and *Myristicaceae*. He also collaborated in works on "Orchids of the Sikkim Himalayas," and "Materials for a Flora of the Malay Peninsula."

LINNETT.—At Banbury, on February 14, Mr. Samuel Soden Linnett, chemist and druggist. An inquest in regard to the death was held on February 15 and adjourned.

POLDING.—At Wigan, on February 6, Mr. Peter Polding, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-nine.

STEAD.—At Bradford on February 16, Mr. Thomas Stead, chemist and druggist, Laisterdyke, Bradford, aged seventy-three. Mr. Stead attended to business whenever he felt equal to the task, until about eleven days prior to his death, but, to put it in his own words, he "was a half-timer so far as business was concerned." He served his apprenticeship at Hey's Medical Hall, Leeds, leaving there for Wakefield, whence he went to Bradford on entering the service of the late Mr. Michael Rogerson, whose pharmacy was then opposite the Grammar School. Later Mr. Stead went into business for himself in Meadow Lane, Leeds, but as the place did not come up to his expectations, he removed to Bradford again, opening in Horton Lane, which pharmacy he disposed of to devote his time to a branch establishment which he had previously opened in Laisterdyke. His occupancy of the latter premises extended over forty years. Mr. Stead served on the Pudsey Local Board, holding the position of Chairman for some time, and was also a member of the Local Board of Guardians. Although a member of the Bradford Chemists' Association, he rarely found time to attend, owing to the late hour of meeting. Mr. Stead leaves a widow, five sons, and two daughters. One of his sons, Mr. W. W. Stead, chemist and druggist, will carry on the business.

STEWART.—At Kirkcaldy, on February 13, Minnie, wife of Charles Stewart, chemist and druggist.

THOMSEN.—At Copenhagen, on February 13, Hans Peter Jorgen Julius Thomsen, formerly Professor in Chemistry to the University of Copenhagen from 1866 to 1891, aged eighty-three. Professor Thomsen was director of the Polytechnic of his native city from 1883 to 1892. He commenced his academical career at that institution, holding various posts from 1847 to 1856, and in the latter year he became Lecturer in Physics to the Military High School. He left that appointment in 1866 for the chair of chemistry at the University. His name is best known in connection with his studies in thermo-chemistry, the results of his work between 1853 and 1882 being collected in the four volumes of "Thermochemische Untersuchungen," which appeared in 1882-1886. Independently of Berthelot he enunciated the "principle of maximum work," and he himself investigated the heat-formation of many compounds and the relations between the chemical constitution of substances and their molecular heat. In technical chemistry he was the inventor of a process, which was commercially worked in Denmark, for making soda from cryolite. Professor Thomsen was an honorary member of the Chemical Society of London. He was awarded the Davy medal of the Royal Society in 1883.

WALBRAN.—At Tanfield, on February 14, Mr. Francis Maximilian Walbran, formerly traveller to Messrs. Loft-house & Saltmer, Hull, aged fifty-seven. Mr. Walbran, who was one of the best-known anglers in the North, was swept away and drowned while fishing in the river Ure. He left his employers to trade successfully in fishing-materials, which he had formerly dealt with as a hobby.

WILLIAMS.—At Three Rivers, Quebec, recently, Mr. R. W. Williams. Mr. Williams was widely known in business circles throughout Eastern Canada. He was the leading druggist of Three Rivers, and was on the Pharmacy Board as one of the examiners for the Province of Quebec.

Personalities.

MR. F. R. BESSANT, Ph.C., 2 St. Mildred's Road, Westgate-on-Sea, has been elected to a casual vacancy on the Parish Council.

MR. C. J. WAIN, Ph.C., 17 Red Lion Square, Newcastle-under-Lyme, has been elected Deputy-President of the local Conservative Club.

MR. MAX MUSPRATT, J.P., F.C.S., Chairman of the Liverpool Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, had an operation for appendicitis on Monday, and is progressing well.

MR. J. R. HINDE, managing director of the Drug Supply Co., Ltd., Perth, W.A., will be sailing on March 11, and anyone who desires to see him before he goes may write to c/o C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MR. FRED. E. EVANS, chemist and druggist, The Cross, Lymm, Cheshire, has been elected President of the local Tradesmen's Association. Mr. Evans had been the Hon. Secretary of the organisation for eight years.

MR. J. B. CARRUTHERS, F.R.S.E., F.L.S., Director of Agriculture and Government Botanist, Federated Malay States, has accepted the post of Director of the Botanic Gardens, etc., at Trinidad, in succession to Mr. J. L. Hart.

MR. H. F. COOK, J.P., C.C., a Vice-President of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association, won the medal awarded in the recent monthly competition of the Gog-Mog Golf Club, Cambridge, with a score of 83 net.

MR. SAMUEL FIGGIS, 45 Fenchurch Street, E.C., was Chairman of the dinner held at the Trocadero Restaurant on February 16 in aid of the Maintenance Fund of the Hampstead General Hospital.

SIR JAMES DEWAR was presented with the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House on February 15. The award was made for his investigations upon the liquefaction of gases and the properties of matter at low temperatures.

THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION has presented a certificate to H. W. Sanders (Sutton Dolphin S.C.), son of Mr. Francis T. Sanders, of Sutton, Surrey, for completing the distance in the 100-yards' Junior Championship 1908 within the standard time—time, 1 minute 20 seconds.

In our note in last week's issue on the re-election of Mr. Jack Wharton, chemist and druggist, Grimsby, to the local branch of the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association, the words "the local branch of" were inadvertently omitted, thus making it appear that Mr. Wharton was on the committee of the parent Association, which is not the case.

ALDERMAN R. WOOLLEY WALDEN, J.P., Mayor of the City of Westminster, who has been appointed by the King of Sweden Knight First Cross (Officer) of the Royal Order



ALDERMAN WALDEN.

of the Vasa, is a pharmacist who was formerly in business at 65 Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W. He was born in Lincolnshire and educated at Spalding Grammar School and Leamington. He passed the Minor examination on May 22, 1872. He has been active in public life. He was a member of the late Vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square, and Chairman of several of its committees. He was elected a member of the Council for the City of Westminster on its foundation, and became an Alderman in November, 1905.

He has been a member of the Metropolitan Asylums Board since 1900, and is a Guardian of the Poor for St. George's, Hanover Square, and Chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee and Schools and Asylum Committee.

Formerly Mr. Walden was a captain in the 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), and was the first brigade cyclist officer appointed to the Surrey Volunteer Infantry Brigade.

MR. JOHN C. HEWLETT, F.C.S., of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., sails for South Africa by the *Kildonan Castle* on February 27. Mr. Hewlett is making a short business trip, in order to learn what the new tariff alterations, if any, will be under the Federation. Letters may be addressed, c/o The Manager, Standard Bank, Cape Town, and telegrams, c/o Reuter's, under the telegraphic address "Bakslède."

THE "Madras Times" of January 22 contains a report of the presentation by the Governor of the "Donald Smith Shield" to the winning company of the Madras Volunteer Guards. This shield has been given by Major W. D. Smith (Messrs. G. Smith & Sons, druggists, Madras) to commemorate his Shrievalty of the city, and was made by Elkingtons to the order of the firm's agents, Messrs. John Murdoch & Co., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C., being worked in silver on brass. It stands about 30 inches high. On the top are the Madras Volunteer Guards' crest and motto, and under this a design of men shooting, with the inscription, "Presented by Major W. Donald Smith, M. V. G., Sheriff of Madras," and the Sheriff's monogram.

Trade Notes.

NEOVIOLONE is the name under which Messrs. Schimmel & Co. (Leipzig), 27 Mincing Lane, London E.C., are placing on the market a new synthetic violet perfume. From the particulars sent us we gather that "Neoviolone" is a liquid.

CRYSTAL PYRO.—Messrs. Fuerst Brothers, 17 Philpot Lane, London, E.C., send us a sample of pyrogallal acid in condensed crystals (Pyraxe) made by Hauff & Co., Feuerbach. We noted a similar introduction some nine years ago, and on comparing the two samples we find that in the new batch the crystals are not so hard, and consequently the newer brand of pyro dissolves quicker when placed in water.

L. & R. SHAMPOO-POWDER.—The Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Hove, send us a sample of the Lavender and Rosemary shampoo-powder which they are now offering for chemists' sale. The envelope in which the powder is packed is very artistically decorated, and the powder carries a beautiful perfume, but of these our readers can judge for themselves by writing to the company for a free sample, which, we are told, will be sent gladly.

WINSLOW'S SYRUP.—The Anglo-American Drug Co., Ltd., 33 Farringdon Street, London, E.C., are issuing a circular to the trade regarding the incidence of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act on the sale of Winslow's Soothing Syrup. As this proprietary article contains only $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of morphine sulphate per fluid ounce—less than the 1-per-cent. limit which places opium-preparations in Part I. of the Schedule—no alteration is involved in the methods of selling this syrup hitherto adopted by pharmacists.

ATKINSON & BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE.—We are informed by Messrs. R. Barker & Son, Manchester, the makers of this preparation, that it is free from all narcotic substances and is now sold without being labelled "Poison." Eighteen months ago, in deference to medical opinion, they decided to cease using the small proportion of the morphine preparation which had previously been an ingredient, and replaced it with an equally efficacious drug, which is, however, free from all narcotic properties.

BACTERIAL VACCINES.—Three new vaccines have been issued from the Department for Therapeutic Inoculation of St. Mary's Hospital, London, W., two being for treating acne and the third for relieving cancer. The treatment of acne by vaccines has hitherto been by means of the staphylococcus vaccine, but as in this disease there are two micro-organisms at work—the staphylococcus bacillus and the acne bacillus—it is at times difficult to say which is the dominant factor. A mixture of the two bacilli has been issued under the name of "mixed vaccine for acne," each c.c. of which contains 200 million staphylococci and

eight million acne bacilli. The acne bacillus is also available separately in ampoules of 1 c.c. containing eight million. The third new vaccine—neoformans vaccine—is a preparation of Doyen's *Micrococcus neoformans*, which is found in most malignant tumours. It is not regarded as the cause of cancer, but as a secondary infective agent which invades the tumour and is probably responsible for the inflammatory changes and pain. This vaccine is put up in 1-c.c. ampoules containing thirty millions of the cocci. These vaccines are also supplied in 25-c.c. bottles. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Beak Street, Regent Street, London, W., are the sole agents for these vaccines.

IN ADVANCE.—The echoes of the Christmas and New Year bells have scarcely died away, but this week we were invited by Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd., Raphael House, Moorgate, London, E.C., to see some of the new designs in cards for next Christmas and calendars for 1910. The reason for this forward state is that it needs many months for buyers in the Antipodes to select and obtain supplies from the Mother Country, and it is to these far-away readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST that this note is particularly addressed. Some 2,000 new series of cards are being produced, the range of prices being great, and in all cases excellent value is offered. We are permitted to disclose the fact that the new features are a development of the autograph greeting card—called auto-stationery—and a very ingenious but simple card wallet which needs no envelope. Christmas letter-cards are also novel, while great development has taken place in Christmas greeting postcards. The designs for calendars show also many new ideas and are endless in variety. The fact may be emphasised that Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons have exceptional facilities for this class of work, and every process that can be applied to artistic stationery is pressed into service. In the more expensive cards extensive use is being made of celluloid, one series of greeting cards with embossed hand-painted velvet flowers being particularly beautiful. Subscribers in the British overseas possessions should write for a detailed catalogue.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLED

on Tuesday, February 16, when the King attended in State, being accompanied by Queen Alexandra. He read his speech, the item in it of most interest to chemists being the proposed legislation on the hours of work in shops.

AGRICULTURAL POISONS REGULATIONS.

Major Coates asked the President of the Local Government Board on Thursday when the regulations as to the granting of licences to sell poisons under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act would be published. Mr. Burns in reply referred Major Coates to the "Gazette" notice (see p. 281 of this issue).

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

We understand that, although the question of industrial alcohol will not be brought forward on the Address, an attempt will be made to ventilate the question when the spirit duties are dealt with in the Finance Bill.

ABOLITION OF RATS BILL.

The Incorporated Society for the Destruction of Vermin will present to Parliament this Session a Destruction of Rats Bill, which will seek to compel local authorities to take such measures as may be deemed advisable for the destruction of rats in any infested area within their jurisdiction.

DANGEROUS AND UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES.

There was laid on the table of the House of Commons on Wednesday evening a copy of the regulations, dated December 30, 1903, which had been made by the Home Secretary in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for the manufacture of nitro and amido derivatives of benzene and the manufacture of explosives with use of dinitrobenzol or dinitrotoluol.

THE NEW COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF PATENTS.

Mr. Temple Franks, who is about to succeed (in place of Mr. Askwith) Sir C. N. Dalton as Comptroller-General of

Patents, is a very familiar figure in the lobbies of the House of Commons, to which, as Secretary of the Railway Companies' Association, he has the right of access. In that capacity he succeeded Mr. Guy Granet, the present General Manager of the Midland Railway.

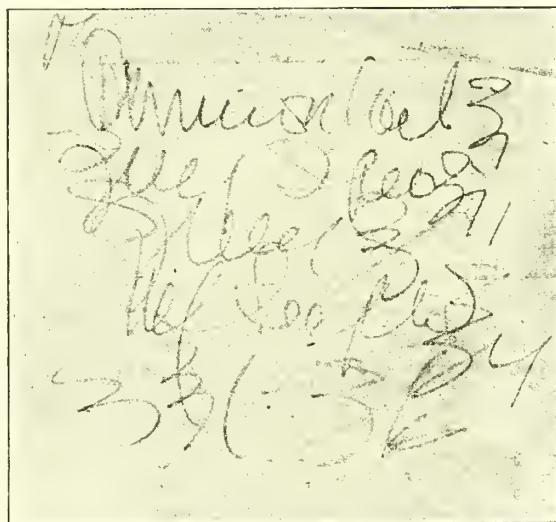
THE CORONERS' COMMITTEE.

Dr. F. W. Hewitt, M.V.O., Anæsthetist to the King, is giving evidence to-day (Friday) before the Committee which is inquiring, under the chairmanship of Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, K.C.B., into the law relating to coroners and coroners' inquests and into the practice in coroners' courts. One of the most important branches of the inquiry is that having reference to the question of deaths under anæsthetics—a subject which was repeatedly brought to the notice of the Home Secretary in the course of last Session. At the present time in cases where a patient succumbs while under the influence of an anæsthetic the death is officially returned as "accidental." This fact was brought to the attention of Mr. Herbert Gladstone last Session, and the right hon. gentleman was asked whether he could not add to the form upon which such returns are made an extra column showing that the death took place while the patient was under the influence of an anæsthetic. There is reason to believe that the Home Office has recently been in communication with the Coroners' Society on the matter, and it is probable that some reform in the desired direction may possibly be brought about in the course of the present year.

HOP SUBSTITUTES.

It is hoped that an opportunity may be found, before the close of the debate on the Address, of discussing the amendment relating to the hop industry, of which notice has been given by Mr. G. L. Courthope, M.P. In view of the possibility of this being crowded out, a meeting of members interested in the question was held on Wednesday evening at the House of Commons. Colonel C. E. Warde presided, and among others present were Mr. G. L. Courthope, Viscount Castlereagh, Mr. E. H. Lamb, Mr. Hedges, Colonel Long, and Mr. Forester Boulton. Various expedients were discussed, and it is possible that an attempt may be made to ballot for a private members' Bill, and, if a favourable place is secured, to solicit the co-operation of the Government in facilitating its passage through Parliament. On the other hand, a Bill is almost certain to be introduced in the House of Lords.

Prescription Problem.



POSTCARD renderings of the above facsimile will be received by the Editor, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., not later than Wednesday morning, February 24. Three copies of our "Veterinary Counter Practice" (or any other of our books of similar value) will be awarded.

Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

Association Presidents.

PERHAPS the most interesting item of the week in this issue is the report of the speech by Mr. Herbert Samuel to the chemists of Teesside at their annual dinner in Middlesbrough. The President of that Association (Mr. John Cooke Thompson) will be envied by many presidents for being first in the field, but it is appropriate that Mr. Samuel's first public utterance on the Poisons and Pharmacy Act should be made in his own constituency. Mr. Thompson is a Yorkshireman, having first seen the light at Glaisdale, one of the most charming of Yorkshire's lovely dales. He was educated at the village school there, and at the Friends' School, Great Ayton. He began his experience in pharmacy in 1886 as an apprentice in Staffordshire, studied for the Minor at the Manchester



MR. THOMPSON.

College of Pharmacy, passing on April 14, 1894. Then he extended his business experience in situations at Burton-on-Trent, Holford, Wallasey, and Peterborough, and commenced a business at Middlesbrough (102 Martin Road) about eleven years ago. He took an active part in the formation of the Teesside Association, and has kept up the interest. He is a strong advocate of efficient local organisation, and believes that chemists' local Associations will play an important part in the future development of pharmacy.

Another President must figure here this week, Mr. William Pilling Orrell, of the Stockport Chemists' Association, which



MR. ORRELL.

gave a successful dinner on February 11 at which the President of the Pharmaceutical Society was present. Six-and-thirty years ago Mr. Orrell was born at Preston. In that town he was educated and served his apprenticeship, six months of the latter being with Mr. T. Parker, Fishergate, and the rest with Mr. W. J. T. Jackson. He studied at the Manchester College of Pharmacy, and passed the Minor on April 9, 1895. He then became manager for Messrs. Cousins & Son at Ossett, and in 1898 succeeded Mr. J. B. Chadwick at Castle Street, Edgeley, Stockport. He joined with Mr. Ernest Wilson in resuscitating the Stockport Association in 1903. For three years before his election as President this session he acted as Secretary. Mr. Orrell is a prominent Wesleyan, and has also for twelve years been a local preacher of no mean ability.

Brief Records.

C. & D. Society.—A committee meeting of the Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland was held at 11 Waring Street, Belfast, on February 17, Mr. Samuel Gibson, J.P., in the chair. Four new members were elected. Mr. Gibson was nominated to represent the Society on the Council of the Chamber of Commerce for 1909. The date of the annual meeting was fixed for February 25, and the draft of the committee's annual report was approved.

Agricultural Poisons.—The supply of agricultural and horticultural poisons was the subject discussed at the adjourned meeting of the Leicester Chemists' Association held on February 9. As a result of inquiries it was found that practically all the chemists in the town stock or are prepared to meet the demand for agricultural and horticultural requisites. The Town Clerk and the county authorities are to be apprised of this fact, which will make the granting of poison-licences unnecessary.

Dover Chemists' Association.—The annual meeting of this Association was held on February 12. Mr. J. F. Brown in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Ewell, Ewell, jun., Cuff, Craig, Hambrook, Forster, and Ray. Mr. J. F. Brown was re-elected President and Mr. R. M. Ewell Secretary and Treasurer, this being the twenty-fifth time Mr. Ewell has been elected Secretary. After the financial statement had been presented and other routine business dealt with,

Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff gave an address on the new Poisons and Pharmacy Act, pointing out several of its special points.

Bacteriology.—At the meeting of the Bath and District Pharmaceutical Association at the Literary Institution on Thursday evening, February 11, Dr. Waterhouse, pathologist to the Royal United Hospital, gave a lecture on "Bacteriology." He described the size, foods, development, multiplication, and classification of bacteria, together with their uses, and showed numerous specimens of cultures, foods, etc. A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Roberts, Evans, Hawes, Moore, Williams, Loveless, Wilson, and Sampson took part, and on the motion of the President (Mr. Loveless), seconded by Mr. Roberts, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Waterhouse.

Poisonous Plants.—A meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held on February 17. Mr. R. D. Douglas presided; among those present being Messrs. H. Antcliffe, J. Austen, J. B. Pater (Hon. Secretary), G. Squire, A. H. Culverhouse, G. Davies, C. O. Morrison, T. H. Fox, and J. Hucklebridge. After formal business Mr. John Austen, Ph.C., read a paper on "Poisonous Plants Growing in the Neighbourhood of Sheffield." This was an interesting paper, in which were given the characteristics of, among other plants, green hellebore, spearwort, the crowfoots, poppies, the greater celandine, hemlock, fool's parsley, water dropwort, belladonna, henbane, and spindle tree. Mr. Austen gave particulars of poisoning cases that had happened within his knowledge, and of the effects of the above herbs on cattle. Some interesting references were made to old pharmacopœias where a larger number of herbal remedies received recognition than at present. The paper was illustrated by a number of beautiful lantern-slides, and at the conclusion the lecturer was heartily thanked for his paper.

West Ham Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held at Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., on February 11, with Mr. W. R. Barnes (President) in the chair. After a prolonged discussion the committee were left to decide when the resolution passed at the last meeting, in favour of restricting Sunday trading to two hours, should take effect. The Secretary (Mr. J. E. Evans) is to forward to the local authority and to the Pharmaceutical Society a list of members who are prepared to supply sheep-dips and weed-killers. Mr. Cleland suggested that the word "Chemists" in the title of the Association should be changed to "Pharmacists." The meeting resolved into a smoking concert about 8 p.m. The lengthy programme proved as good as it was long. The topical success of the evening was provided by Mr. James Hender, who sang "Has anyone seen a Pharmacist?" while Messrs. Chapman and Macfarlane supplied more of the comic element. The other contributors to the entertainment were Messrs. E. V. Rippin, O. Rust, Fox, W. J. C. Lawson, Pledger, and C. F. Ward. Mr. Burdett acted as accompanist.

Chemists' Proprietaries.—There was an interesting discussion at a meeting of the Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association on February 17 on "Chemists' Proprietaries." Mr. D. S. Ellis (Vice-President) presided, and among those present were Messrs. A. Eberlin, F. R. Sergeant, W. Meakin, A. Middleton, H. Smith, J. Smith, W. S. Adamson, H. Brown, S. Royce, H. P. Middleton, H. C. Prince, E. E. Ringer, C. F. Carr, C. C. H. Cadge, S. H. Plattin, Boyle, W. Clay, and the Hon. Secretaries (Messrs. W. Gill and E. E. H. Turton). Mr. Plattin, dealing with the individualistic aspect of chemists' proprietaries, said the only salvation of the private chemist to-day is in his own proprietary. It embodied his whole personality, which is the greatest asset a chemist's business can have. Given a good, reliable, and genuine article, the trained and individual pharmacist can quite successfully compete with his capitalist rivals. Mr. Plattin advocated the choosing of a good formula, and recommended "Pharmaceutical Formulas," published by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. In choosing a name for a speciality there is great scope for originality. Mr. Cadge advocated co-operation. He said personality is a decreasing factor, hence the success of impersonal companies. How better can proprietaries be introduced than by co-operation? The day of individualism has gone. In co-operation in the production and distribution of proprietaries lies the possible means to bind together the trade and insure its future. He proposed that chemists should form themselves into a company to buy branded goods, produce proprietaries, and distribute them to their members. He suggested that Nottingham, Birmingham, or Leicester should be the headquarters, and it would be necessary to have a Scotch section. A discussion followed.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act. A specially convened meeting of chemists was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Hull, on Thursday evening, February 18, to consider the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. Mr. Robson occupied the chair. The

meeting had been postponed owing to the illness and death of Mr. C. B. Bell, the President of the Chemists' Association, and before proceeding with the business the members carried a resolution of condolence with the relatives of Mr. Bell. The Chairman said he considered the Act a step forward as it brought the companies into line. With reference to Section 2 (2) a resolution was passed, on the motion of Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Jones, that a petition should be sent to the Hull City Council asking them not to grant licences to unqualified persons, as the signatories were prepared to supply all the chemicals required for agricultural and horticultural purposes. It was stated that the Pharmaceutical Society would assist the chemists if an application were made by seedsmen, for instance, for a licence, and on the motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Robinson, it was decided to ask the Town Clerk to advise the Association if any such application is made. It was moved by Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Walton, and passed that the Secretary should write to the Pharmaceutical Society to inquire whether a qualified chemist would be allowed under the Act to open a branch, call it a "drug-store," and place it under the charge of an unqualified man, or a man of lower qualification than himself. It was also resolved to ask whether the label required under Section 5 should be "Poison" or "Poisonous."

Mixed Astigmatism.—Mr. Lionel Laurance lectured before the Manchester and North of England Optical Society on February 11 on this subject. Mr. J. C. Kidd (President) was in the chair. Mr. Laurance said that although the subject of the lecture was "Mixed Astigmatism," it is impossible to separate one class of regular astigmatism of the eye from the others and recognise one class only, which might be due to the cornea or the crystalline lens, or to both. The condition might be defined as that in which, with accommodation at rest, light diverging from a point is not united in a point focus after refraction, but in two focal lines which are at different distances behind the refracting plane of the eye. The distance between the focal lines is known as the Interval of Sturm, and each line is at right angles to the principal meridian of which it is the focus. The effect of the varying refracting powers of an astigmatic eye and of a spherocylindrical lens were compared and illustrated by a model. The distances of the focal lines were shown to depend upon the principal refracting powers, and the lengths of the focal lines were also shown to be governed by their distances, the interval between them and on the aperture of the refracting system—that is, on the size of the lens or pupil. Vision, and the images formed, of a point, a line, and of crossed lines were considered, and the application of the astigmatic chart to the detection and correction of astigmatism. Also the relationship of the chart lines, the focal lines, and the principal meridians of the eye and the correcting lens. The visual acuity in astigmatism and the testing and correction of the defect were discussed for all forms of regular astigmatism; also the application and the utility and limitations of the stenopaic slit. A discussion on the lecture and other optical matters of interest followed, in which Messrs. Kidd, Slater, Bennett, Kemp, Ashworth, Atkinson, Beardsall, Wallbridge, and Hershberg took part. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Laurance.

Western Chemists' Association.

An exceptionally well-attended meeting of this Association was held in the Victoria Room of the Frascati, Oxford Street, W., on Wednesday evening, February 17, under the presidency of Mr. R. L. Whigham, the attraction being a paper by Mr. C. B. Allen on the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. The proceedings commenced a few minutes after nine, and so well was the subject discussed that it was 11.40 before the meeting concluded. The attendance numbered over sixty, and among those present were Messrs. J. T. Barrett, A. Barritt, C. Brooks, J. W. Douglas, J. Cofman, H. J. Kluge, A. Latreille, H. H. Long, W. F. Gulliver, A. B. Makepeace, John D. Marshall, W. H. Martindale, Ph.D., P. H. Maxwell, J. C. Pentney, Raithby Proctor (Secretary), R. A. Robinson (barrister-at-law), W. Prior Robinson, F. A. Rogers, J. C. Shenstone, Newton Spyer, J. W. Taplin, W. A. Thomas, F. W. Truman, J. R. Wretts, and Edmund White, B.Sc. The President intimated in introducing Mr. Allen that it was proposed after the paper was read that a free discussion should take place in private, and he hoped that Mr. Allen or Mr. A. J. Chater would reply to any questions arising from the Act or Mr. Allen's exposition of it. Mr. Allen proceeded to read his paper, which was an excellent exposition of the Act, and comment upon the circumstances which led up to its necessity and the more immediate incidents of its passage through Parliament. He covered the ground

traversed in the expository articles which have appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST since the beginning of the year. The following remarks in regard to

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL POISONS

are substantially all that Mr. Allen said on that subject, and are particularly *appropos* at this time:

In Section 2 it must be understood that the Pharmacy Act, 1868, no longer solely applies to chemists and druggists in regard to selling poisons, keeping open shop for selling poisons, or conforming to regulations under Section 1 of the statute. To this extent the provisions of the 1868 Act have been made non-applicable, but the other Acts recited in Section 15 of the 1868 Act continue to apply, viz.:

(a) Dispensing or compounding poisons.

(b) Taking, using, or exhibiting the names or titles specified in the Section.

(c) Compounding medicines not according to B.P. formularies.

The labelling provisions of Section 17 will also continue to apply, and such provisions cannot be set aside by Orders in Council. That this is deliberately done is shown by the words "Nothing in this Section shall exempt any person so licensed from the requirements of any other provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868." Moreover, all the provisions of the Pharmacy Act have force in regard to substances outside:

(a) Preparations of arsenic, (b) of tobacco, and (c) of the alkaloids of tobacco. It may be noted that "arsenic" is specified in the first part of the Schedule to the Act, and, apart from medicinal preparations, has no qualifying phraseology associated with it as is the case with "carbolic acid." Even the substances to which Section 2 does apply must be substances to be "used exclusively" in agriculture and horticulture for (a) the destruction of insects, fungi, or bacteria, (b) as sheep-dips, and (c) as weed-killers, and this would appear to imply that the substances must be specially prepared for such exclusive employment, and must be labelled accordingly. A preparation put up and sold for various purposes and, *inter alia*, for destroying fungoid growths upon trees, or insects on plants, would not be within the Section. The language used clearly points to an intention to restrict the operation of the Section to agricultural and horticultural specifics containing the poisons named, and to those articles only when wholly applied to agricultural and horticultural uses. The seller of the authorised articles must be:

(a) Licensed by a local authority under Rules to be laid down in Orders in Council.

(b) Must conform to all regulations made under the Section (Sub-section 3) in keeping, transporting, selling, etc.

There is not, however, anything in the Section to prevent a licensee having more than one set of premises and selling in several places under the authority of one licence, but, on the other hand, the licence is obviously a personal permit to do certain things and not a general permission for those things to be done *per alium*, and it might be held that the physical act of selling must in every case be performed by the authorised person. The case of Pharmaceutical Society v. Wheeldon might be quoted to support this view—that is to say, the "seller" in the absence of a contrary definition is the person who actually effects the sale. If this view be accurate the power of the licensee would be limited to his capacity for personally handing over the goods to his agricultural and horticultural customers.

There is no power in the Section that would authorise a local authority issuing a licence to a corporate body, but a servant or nominee of a company could be licensed if the granting body were satisfied that he was a suitable person to hold a licence. In practice, however, it may be found desirable to avoid the granting of a licence to a corporate body as being contrary to the spirit of the Section, and as likely to raise legal difficulties in the event of a non-fulfilment of Regulations under the Section. Breach of any of the provisions of Section 2 does not carry any direct penalty, but it takes the offender out of the shelter of the Section and exposes him to liability under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act. As that Section has been held (Pharmaceutical Society v. London and Provincial Supply Association) not to apply to corporate bodies, a company would seem to be immune from the consequences of a disregard of Privy Council Regulations, and could sell without responsibility or fear of punishment. But Section 3, Sub-section 4 of the new Act would appear to nullify the decision before referred to, and subject companies to the same disabilities as individuals. To take a concrete case, A and B are unregistered dealers, and are incorporated as a company, A.B., Limited. A sells, without licence, a packet of arsenical sheep-dip. In the first place, A is liable personally to a penalty under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, in that he being an unregistered person sold by retail a preparation of arsenic. Secondly, the company would be liable for keeping an open shop for the sale of a poison contrary to Section 3, Sub-section 4, of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, and Sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy

Act, 1868. Sub-section 2 of Section 2 is of doubtful value from a legal point of view, for although it imposes upon the licensing authority the obligation of considering local facilities for distribution, it does not prohibit such authority granting a licence in the face of evidence that it is not called for by public requirements. Who is to be the interpreter of the words "reasonable requirements of the public"? It is possible that the Regulations under Sub-section 3, paragraph (b), may deal with this particular point and provide for the revocation of an improperly granted licence.

Mr. Allen proceeded to deal with the other sections in the same manner. His position as a member of the Pharmaceutical Council adds importance to the following statement which he made:

When one considers the huge gulf which lies between the training required for a chemist and druggist, and that required for a military compounder or an apothecary's assistant, it is not too much to assume that the permissive power provided by Section 4 of the Act will remain unexercised.

More than a dozen of those present joined in the discussion, and Mr. Allen was cordially thanked. The Secretary submitted a window-poster measuring 25 in. long by 10 in. deep, with the following wording:

POISONS!!
ALL POISONOUS PREPARATIONS
Horticultural Compounds,
Weed-killers, Insecticides, etc.,
CAN BE OBTAINED HERE.

Mr. Wellesley Douglas, Secretary of the London Chemists' Association, announced in the course of the evening that the Association has arranged a public dinner to Mr. Idris and Mr. Winfrey on the day the Act comes into force—April 1.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

The adjourned annual meeting was held at the Royal Institution on Thursday evening, February 11, Mr. T. S. Wokes (President) in the chair.

HONORARY MEMBER.—Dr. Symes announced that the Council had unanimously elected Mr. R. C. Cowley an honorary member of the Association, in recognition of his great services to it. Mr. Cowley had contributed a large number of valuable and interesting papers to the meetings, and had ever been ready to help in the work of the Association.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. F. Welton was duly elected a member.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.—The President then delivered his address. After thanking the members for the honour,



MR. WOKES.

Mr. Wokes spoke of the friendships he had formed in connection with the Association, especially mentioning the late Mr. Richard Parkinson and the late Mr. Michael Conroy. He then spoke of last year's legislation, remarking that the new Act will be of distinct benefit to all engaged in pharmacy, since it gives prominence to the individual and his qualification. Touching upon company pharmacy, he said it originated in sundry drapers' and grocers' shops and the inordinate appetite of ladies for bargains. It was a gradual but sure step, beginning with patent medicines, extending to perfumes, chemists' sundries, "put-up" simple medicines, and finally, more or less, dispensing. The effect of all this on the individual chemist has been great. It has had some decidedly good effects. It has made him wash his windows a little oftener, brighten and modernise his pharmacy, and come out of his shell generally in order to compete with modern conditions. But the most constant and main effect it has produced has been a more or less gradual reduction of profit, especially on advertised proprietary goods, until we have

arrived at selling such articles at so small a profit that we keep them for the benefit of our customers only. The influence of the P.A.T.A. upon this condition of affairs was mentioned; then Mr. Wokes spoke about the personal element in pharmacy. In the course of this he said—

he began his pharmaceutical career under his father some thirty-four years ago in Hull. The personal element, which was then the most important factor, is, in spite of the great changes that have taken place in the conditions affecting pharmacy, still important, and cannot be eliminated or ignored. In the case of the pharmaceutical profession, as in the medical and dental, mere qualification does not necessarily insure success. Individuality comes largely into play. The historic houses of pharmacy have not been built up by the aid of a multitude of elaborately written facias, but as a result of honest assiduous attention and accumulation of experience—in other words, the personal element acting over a long period of time. Company pharmacy willfully ignores the pharmacist's responsibilities. It endeavours to sip up the cream and leave the milk to the individual chemist. The pharmacist, like the policeman, should be "here if wanted," and the average dispensing chemist recognises his duty in this respect. He cannot close his pharmacy at 6 or 7 p.m. and ignore all legitimate demands afterwards. He owes a duty to the medical man, who writes prescriptions that the patient may be able at all reasonable hours to obtain the medicines ordered. In the old days, when qualification was not, and experience was everything, the practice of pharmacy was on a sounder principle as regards training than it is to-day. With no examination in view, good experience and sound training were the sole objects aimed at. A young man who could not spread a plaster, mass and roll pills in quantity, and was not familiar with the necessary *secundum artem* in dealing with the making of awkward ointments, powdering obstreperous drugs, etc., was rated at his proper value. Unfortunately compulsory examinations have altered all this; a man need now only serve an apology for a short apprenticeship, hurriedly cram his subjects of examination, and then face his examiners on the chance of passing. No wonder the practical portions of the examination have had to be extended to compel candidates to give more attention to those subjects that their apprenticeship has failed to teach them.

In this connection the President called attention to the curriculum provision of the new Act, and in a concluding sentence said: "The personal element is the sheet-anchor of the individual pharmacist: he may loan it, but he cannot dispose of it, and he can make the best use of it in the successful prosecution of his own business."

Mr. T. F. Abraham proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President, which Dr. Symes seconded and Mr. Harold Wyatt supported, the last-named speaking of the advantage to pharmaceutical students of good training (not necessarily an enforced curriculum in a certain school, but a good, sound, practical training) as being of the greatest value to a pharmacist in the work of his life. The vote was unanimously passed, and the proceedings then terminated.

North Staffordshire Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on Thursday evening, February 11, Mr. Edmund Jones (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Weston Poole, T. Bentley, E. Corner, F. C. Burrell, T. Anson, E. S. Insull, S. R. Farmer, Arthur Sant, E. Mellor, J. B. Blades, Ernest Sant, W. H. Kemp, and W. D. Edge.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr. Ernest Sant (Stoke) and Mr. H. M. Wood (Hanley), managers of Boots' branches, and Mr. Gilbert Cope (Leek) were elected.

HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL POISONS.—A letter from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society was referred to a committee.

ASTIGMATISM.—Mr. E. Corner, F.S.M.C., read a paper on this subject. He stated that 65 per cent. of all eyes are more or less astigmatic, with the result that the defect may produce myopia in children and asthenopia in adults. Among the points which Mr. Corner emphasised were:

1. Cylindrical lenses should only be given when they definitely improve vision.
2. Cylinders, even if of very low power, may be given with advantage to young people complaining of asthenopia, but with older people discretion must be used.
3. Ordinary cases of astigmatism "with the rule" do not give much trouble, but cylinders with oblique axes may do so. A client must be warned that distortion and other troublesome symptoms may occur on first using the glasses, but this will wear off with use. Level ground, for

instance, may appear to be uphill and square objects to be out of shape.

4. The axes of astigmatism in the two eyes are generally symmetrical; astigmatism with parallel axes is very rare. If apparently found, the test should be made again.

5. Much astigmatism in one eye only is a source of difficulty; there is usually difficulty in using the two eyes together when corrected.

6. Beginners will be well advised to make two tests, and not to be too anxious to give cylindrical lenses.

Mr. Corner had a set of diagrams lent by Raphaels, Ltd., which he used to illustrate his remarks, and he and they were thanked.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT.—On the proposition of Mr. Poole, seconded by Mr. Insull, a resolution was unanimously adopted congratulating the President, Council, and officers of the Pharmaceutical Society on the successful passing of this Act.

LEAD PLASTER.—A discussion was introduced by the Chairman relative to the danger of supplying diachylon in the lump, owing to the practice among women of using it as an abortifacient. Mr. Poole, Mr. Mellor, and Mr. Edge also spoke, and it was decided, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Mellor, that a resolution be sent to the Pharmaceutical Society impressing upon that body the necessity of doing all in their power to ensure that emplastrum plumbi should be included in Part I. of the Poisons Schedule, the opinion being expressed that the evil would be minimised if every purchaser of lump diachylon had to sign for it. The Chairman mentioned that during the past year there had been four prosecutions locally under the Pharmacy Act. He regarded the Registrar's report as evidence of activity.

A COUNTRY CHEMIST'S GRIEVANCE.—Mr. J. B. Blades subsequently criticised the Pharmacy Act from the point of view of a country pharmacist. He strongly contested the assertion of Mr. Jones at the Association's annual dinner that the new Act was going to make the future state of pharmacy much happier than it is at present. He declared that chemists in London and the larger country towns do not care a bit about the sale of agricultural poisons, whereas to him at Leek, and other chemists in small country towns, the matter was of much importance, as he sold a lot of agricultural medicines and sheep-dips, and the Act would affect him a great deal unless he looked alive. The reason why the Pharmaceutical Society are patting themselves so much on the back is that they had managed to get the curriculum clause passed. That was the "juice in the tail." (Laughter.) Ironmongers and market-gardeners, he added, had been selling sheep-dips and insecticides and all manner of medicines for a long time in his district, and he had known some of them sell poisons on the quiet. Who would stop them, when licences were granted, from selling poisons as before?—The Chairman: What is your divisional secretary doing?—Mr. Mellor: It should be the police.—The Chairman: No, no.—Mr. Blades next referred to chemists' apprentices. He concluded by proposing that steps should be taken to ensure that the title "pharmacist" and the word "pharmacy" should be reserved absolutely to those who passed the qualifying examination.—Mr. Mellor inquired whether a company who had a pharmacist as their manager would be allowed to describe themselves as "Messrs. —, manager John Brown, pharmacist." The question whether the word "pharmacy" is protected will have to be fought out, and he seconded the resolution for the reason that he wanted to press the Pharmaceutical Society to fight it at once. Mr. Mellor also offered some remarks on the attitude of the Pharmaceutical Society towards its critics.—Mr. Bentley stated that when the Bill was under discussion he wrote to Mr. Glyn-Jones, pointing out that the title "pharmacist" would be useless unless the word "pharmacy" was protected at the same time. Mr. Glyn-Jones, however, replied to the effect that to restrict the use of the word in the way suggested would act detrimentally to companies composed entirely of qualified pharmacists, one or two instances of which he quoted.—Mr. Weston Poole assured Mr. Blades that the new Act distinctly provides that the word "pharmacist" can only be used by an individual who has passed the qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, and that congregations of individuals cannot use it. The Chairman strongly defended the Pharmaceutical Society from the

attack Mr. Blades had made upon it, and in subsequent remarks said protection of the word "pharmacy" is a logical sequence to the protection of the word "pharmacist."—The discussion dropped without the resolution being put.

OTHER BUSINESS.—It was announced that Mr. James Grier is to read a paper to the Association next month.—The Chairman explained the position of the Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations.—Mr. Bentley presented the balance-sheet of the recent whist-drive, which showed a surplus of £1. 14s. to be handed to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

The sixth meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on February 10, Mr. David Murray (President) in the chair. A communication was read by Messrs. B. M. Brander and G. Pirrie on

A COMPARISON OF THE METHODS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF AVAILABLE CHLORINE IN CALX CHLORINATA.

Only two of the many methods for estimating the available chlorine in bleaching-powder are in common use—Bunsen's iodometric method and Penot's arsenious-acid method. The oldest method is that ascribed to Gay-Lussac, in which a hydrochloric-acid solution of arsenious oxide is used with indigo as an indicator. The method is not exact, as chlorine and arsenious acid can exist in the same solution, so that the decoloration of the indigo is no indication of the end-reaction.

In Graham's ferrous-sulphate method a solution of bleaching-powder is run into a measured volume of ferrous-sulphate solution, using potassium ferricyanide as indicator. The process is inconvenient and the results are liable to vary.

Bunsen's iodometric method depends on the liberation of an equivalent of iodine to that of available chlorine when bleaching-powder and potassium iodide are brought together in a solution acidulated with hydrochloric acid. The iodine liberated is titrated with decinormal solution of sodium thiosulphate. Good results are obtained if due care is taken as follows:

One gram CaOCl_2 should be rubbed to a cream and diluted to 100 c.c.; 3 grams KI added to the cream; 1 c.c. HCl is then added, and the flask well shaken; titration should be carried out rapidly until a faint yellow is left, then starch paste added, and titration continued slowly to completion.

The reappearance of the blue colour on standing (due to chlorates) may be disregarded.

Bunsen's distillation method is tedious to work and gives high results, as chlorates are decomposed with liberation of the equivalent of chlorine.

Penot's arsenious-acid method is simple and free from error. It consists of titrating a solution of bleaching-powder with decinormal solution of sodium arsenite, using iodised starch-paper as indicator:

7.09 grams of the sample is rubbed to a paste with water and made up to a litre; 50 c.c. of this solution is used for each titration. Decinormal solution of sodium arsenite is run in until almost the full quantity is used; a drop is then added to the iodised starch-paper, and the solution then added, drop by drop, until the reaction is completed. Each cubic centimetre of the decinormal solution used is equivalent to 1 per cent. of available chlorine in the sample.

Lunge's gas-volumetric method consists in bringing the bleaching-powder solution into contact with an alkaline hydrogen-peroxide solution in a nitrometer and measuring the evolved oxygen. The process is easy and sufficiently accurate for the official preparations.

7.915 grams of bleaching-powder is rubbed to a paste with water and made up to 250 c.c.; of this solution 10 c.c. treated with 5 c.c. H_2O_2 (10 vol.) will yield a volume of O_2 equal to the percentage of chlorine available.

In the subsequent discussion Mr. Cowie said Bunsen's method as given in the B.P. was faulty, because the quantity of chlorinated lime is far too small: at least 5 grams should be used. The Pharmacopoeia also prescribes too much hydrochloric acid, which, added all at once, liberates chlorine from the chlorate present in the salt. Acetic acid is preferable, as it did not interfere with chlorates. Messrs. Tait, Watson, and Murray having spoken, Mr. Brander replied.

Festivities.

Mainly Music.

THE meeting of the Dundee Chemists' Assistants' Association on February 10 was a social one. Mr. Frank Mackay presided. The first part of the evening was devoted to violin and vocal music, and gramophone, and the latter part to dancing.

Dance.

THE International Hall at the Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus, London, W., was comfortably filled on Thursday evening, February 11, when the Cinderella dance held in connection with the Chemists' Assistants' Association took place. Among the gay company, composed mainly of young pharmacists and their lady friends, were Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gamble, Mr. B. R. and the Misses Wilkinson, Mrs. Wellerd and daughters, Miss Watson, Ph.C., Miss Bourdas, and Messrs. J. E. Pratt, W. E. Trattles, Fisher, Carr, Leslie, Grange, W. G. Northey, F. L. K. Loxley, Crossley-Holland, G. E. Willoughby, and Present. Mr. C. H. Martin proved an efficient M.C., while the stewards (Messrs. R. H. Brittain, A. J. Rickford, E. Thompson, H. A. Wilson, and B. R. Rickford) allowed no fair damsel to languish for a dancing cavalier. The proportion of dancing men to the number of ladies present seemed accurately adjusted from the appearance of the hall when a dance was in progress—empty seats and full floor. The dances proceeded merrily, and the evening was a decided success.

Whist.

AN enjoyable whist-drive and dance was held on February 15 in connection with the Hull branch of Boots, Ltd., when a party of over sixty assembled. The prizes were won as follows: Ladies, (1st) Mrs. H. S. Richardson, (2nd) Mrs. Frank, (3rd) Miss Norris, (Consolation) Miss Simpson; Gentlemen, (1st) Mr. F. R. Pinder, (2nd) Mr. H. Ogram, (3rd) Mr. Cattle, (Consolation) Mr. A. Barnaby.

THE annual whist drive of the Plymouth, Devonport and Stonehouse Chemists' Association took place on February 10 in the Palm Court of the Royal Hotel, Plymouth. Mr. F. Maitland acted as Hon. Secretary and was assisted by the following committee: Messrs. H. D. Davey (President), Ancliffe, F. Barge, F. W. Broom, A. D. Breeze, H. H. Cannon, F. A. Goodwin, E. Green, J. E. Knight, C. J. Park, S. A. Perkins, R. F. Roper, F. A. Spear, E. G. Turney, J. D. Turney, and W. Condy U'Ren. The President distributed the prizes as follows: Ladies, (1st) Mrs. Dawson; (2nd) Miss Browne; (Surprise No.) Miss Micklewood. Gentlemen, (1st) Mr. Miller; (2nd) Mr. G. Smith; (Surprise No.) Mr. MacDonald. The Ladies' Orchestra contributed selections during the intervals, and while the scores were being counted Mr. J. Davy Turney gave a gramophone recital. The affair was voted a huge success.

UNDER the auspices of the Scarborough Chemists' Association a most enjoyable whist-drive and dance was held on February 12, at the "Brooklands," when members and friends to the number of 113 were present. For the convenience of those who did not desire to dance a second set of games had been arranged in the lounge while dancing was in progress, an innovation which was much appreciated. The prize-winners of the first series of games were Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. Fielding, Mrs. Armstrong, and Mrs. Stringer (consolation), Mr. Gowland, Mr. Longdin, Mr. H. H. Murphy, and Mr. Wilson (consolation). The prizes were presented by Mrs. Parker. The prize-winners of the second drive were Mrs. Blakborough, Mrs. Greenwood, and Mrs. Rand (consolation), Mr. Meadley, Mr. Dockitt, and Mr. T. Moore (consolation). These received their awards at the hands of Miss Simms. Songs were rendered during the evening by Mr. Butler, and Mr. Chambers recited. The M.C.s were Messrs. Geo. Whitfield, T. F. Longdin, J. W. Chapman, and L. R. Cress, and a committee which had charge of the preliminary arrangements consisted of Mrs. Geo. Whitfield, Mrs. Eyre, Mrs. Parker, and Miss Simms. Dancing was kept up until about 3 A.M.

THE annual ladies' evening of the Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Imperial Café, Harrogate, on February 12, and proved one of the most successful

gatherings which have taken place since the Association was formed. It took the form of a whist-drive and dance. The members and friends present, who were received by the President (Mr. Handford) and Mrs. Handford, included Mr. and Mrs. Fenn, Mr. and Mrs. Mote, Mr. and Mrs. Eynon, Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Walshaw (Huddersfield), Mr. and Mrs. Harper (Starbeck), Mr. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. Ridge, Mr. and Miss Pattison, Miss Friend, Mr. and Miss Lambert Foster, Mr. E. W. Lawrence (Knaresboro'), Mr. and Mrs. Payton, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson (York), Mr. and Mrs. Hines, Mr. Smeddles, Mrs. Tinker, Mrs. Wigfull, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, the Misses Dix, Mr. Thain and Miss Jessop, and Mr. C. B. and Miss Southwell, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Carling (Knaresboro'). During the supper interval songs and gramophone selections were given. The whist prizes were presented to the winners by Mrs. Handford. Miss Foster was the winner of the first ladies' (silver serviette rings); second, Mrs. Eynon (lady's work-bag); and consolation prize, Mrs. Kirk (trinket-box). The first prize for gentlemen was won by Mr. Wilson (smoker's cabinet); second, Mr. Handford (travelling clock); and consolation prize, Mr. Jones (ink-pot). A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to all those who had contributed to the evening's enjoyment.

The Annual Dinner

of the Oldham Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Oriental Restaurant on Tuesday evening, February 16. Among those present were Messrs. J. Rymer Young, W. P. Orrell, and A. D. Watson (Stockport), and S. Hewitt (Ashton). Responding to the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," Mr. J. Rymer Young delivered an excellent speech, which was frequently applauded. He urged his hearers to make the most of the title of "Pharmacist." The other toasts were "The Guests," proposed by Mr. John Shaw, responded to by Mr. A. C. Vallance, and "The President of the Association," proposed by Mr. C. Granville Wood, and responded to by Mr. Charles Gartside. A male quartet and Mr. Vallance, Mr. T. R. Swinbourne, and Mr. M. Stoddart delighted the audience with song.

Teesside Chemists' Association.

THIS body has the distinction of being the first connected with pharmacy to secure the presence at its festive board of a Minister who has engineered a Pharmacy Bill through the House of Commons, in modern times at least. The dinner was held in the Grand Hotel, Middlesbrough, on Thursday evening, February 11. Mr. J. C. Thompson presiding over a company numbering forty. He was supported on the right by the Right. Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., who had Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones beside him, and on the left was Dr. E. W. Gilroy, and among the guests were Mr. T. Maltby Clague (Newcastle-on-Tyne) and Mr. E. R. Cherrett (Monkwearmouth). After dinner and the loyal toasts, Mr. Clague proposed "The Houses of Parliament" in a brief speech, in which he made allusion to the good work done by Mr. Samuel for chemists in connection with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. Loud applause greeted Mr. Samuel on his rising to respond. He noticed, he began, that it was to the toast of both Houses of Parliament that he had to respond, and the gentleman who proposed the toast had passed with a rapid skate over the thin ice of the House of Lords. (Laughter.) After touching on this subject lightly, Mr. Samuel referred to the workers in the House of Commons, saying that

BETWEEN PARLIAMENT AND CHEMISTS

there are many resemblances. The chemist did what he could to help to cure the physical diseases of individuals; their task in Parliament was to remedy the social ills of the body politic. Chemists dealt in pills and lotions; they in Parliament dealt with Bills and motions. (Laughter.) Some chemists



MR. SAMUEL.

did a considerable trade in patent medicines; in Parliament they had their tariff-reformers and Socialists much in the same line of business. They in Parliament wrote "M.P." after their names; chemists wrote after theirs "M.P.S." (Laughter.) Mr. Samuel then referred to the Departmental Committee which reported in 1903 on the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons to the effect that it was necessary to legislate on the lines of that report. It was also clear that companies should be legally liable for the acts done by their unqualified assistants. As soon as a Bill was introduced on these lines it became a battle-ground between the contending sections engaged in the sale of medicines—the chemists and the drug-stores. "When I first took up this Bill," proceeded Mr. Samuel, "rather more than two years ago, I interviewed both parties, and I gathered that there was only one thing on which at that time they agreed, and that was that it was absolutely impossible to come to any agreement; and my well-intended efforts at compromise that year had no effect." The position of the qualified chemists was undoubtedly prejudiced by the provision under the old Pharmacy Act regarding the widow or other successor of a qualified chemist; and the question was further complicated by the fact that a legal decision made many years back had given to the companies the right to exercise the title of "chemist," which they had fully used since that day. He had suggested that a committee of the Lords and Commons should again look into the matter, and with their report they were familiar. He had had no hesitation in saying that there was no probability that Parliament would be willing to deprive all the companies of the title of "chemists," and the Pharmaceutical Society were exceedingly well advised to make the bargain they did with those holding different views from themselves, and in agreeing to the provisions now embodied in the Poisons and Pharmacy Act they made a good bargain from their own point of view. Here Mr. Samuel left his direct allusions to the Act for a moment to say that the whole pharmaceutical interest owed very much to Mr. Glyn-Jones for "the great skill and unwearying patience with which he conducted those extremely long and very delicate negotiations." (Applause.) Many amendments were pressed upon him (Mr. Samuel), the effect of which would have been injurious to the chemists' interest, and they were resisted. He thought it was satisfactory to know that from the beginning to the end of all the stages of the Bill in the House not a single division was taken on any one point. He hoped that although it was far from meeting all the desires of chemists it would nevertheless be regarded by them as being useful to their profession, as containing some advantages, and as escaping some of the disadvantages which they at times had reason to fear. In concluding, Mr. Samuel said: "You are engaged in no sordid or mercenary business. You are a necessary branch of those who practise the beneficent art of healing. . . . Your duties are in the highest degree responsible, and you deserve, and I am sure you possess, the good will of the community whom you so efficiently serve."

Mr. J. Holt proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. Glyn-Jones responded. In the course of his speech Mr. Glyn-Jones referred to the unique position of the Society, and to the fact that throughout its history of nearly seventy years the best men in pharmacy had been members of it. Since 1868 the Society had had conflicting functions to fulfil—its original purposes as a voluntary body and its statutory duties as an examining body. A board of examiners could not please everybody, and some thought that the Society had not been as popular as it might have been had it not been found necessary to keep certain people from becoming chemists and druggists. He believed that there might be certain people in their own ranks who would have liked the Society better had it not been found necessary to enforce penalties for breaches of the laws. Mr. Glyn-Jones then referred to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund, and proceeded to thank Mr. Samuel personally for the great work he had done for chemists and druggists in Parliament last Session. Mr. Samuel had taken an infinity of pains and trouble to bring about the compromise, and the real praise for that measure was due to him. (Applause.) They knew the difficulties chemists had formerly to contend with—how men when "ploughed" in the examination simply

went and converted themselves into one-man companies and were snapping their fingers at pharmacy law. The new Act stopped all that. They had to recognise company pharmacy, and the best thing they could do was to recognise it in the interests of the public and chemists. Last year the Pharmaceutical Society and the individual chemists had not the future of pharmacy in their own hands. To-day they had. Whatever the future of pharmacy as a calling might be, it had now been put into the power of the individual chemists, acting together, to make that future what they chose—a thing which twelve months ago was impossible. He hoped they would find that the Act was just a step in the direction of future progress, and that the Pharmaceutical Society would long live to be associated with the best interests of pharmacy and pharmacists. (Applause.)

"The Medical Profession" was proposed by Mr. H. Middleton-Taylor and responded to by Dr. E. W. Gilroy. "The Visitors" was submitted by Mr. W. Finlayson and acknowledged by Mr. Cherrett, and "The Teesside Chemists' Association" was given by Mr. Sol. Taylor and responded to by Mr. W. R. Brackenbury. The last toast honoured—that of "The President"—was proposed by Mr. A. Turnbull, and the Chairman briefly replied. The evening was brightened by musical items and recitations from Messrs. Geo. Dawson, Sol. Taylor, Will Jones, and E. Hodgson.

Stockport Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Stockport Chemists' Association was held at the County Restaurant, Stockport, on Thursday evening, February 11, Mr. W. P. Orrell (President) in the chair. He was supported by the Mayor (Councillor James Fernley), Mr. J. R. Young, J.P., F.C.S. (Warrington), Alderman Dr. Smeeth, Mr. T. Kay, J.P., Mr. J. Nicholson (Vice-President of the Association), Mr. Arnfield (Treasurer), Mr. A. D. Watson (Secretary), Mr. James Grier, M.Sc. (Manchester), Dr. Corbin (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. F. Brindley (Chief Constable), Rev. J. Whitehead, Rev. Barton Lee, and Councillor Winter. The following were also present:

Messrs. R. T. Forbes, Ernest N. Davenport, E. Wilson, Roberts (dispenser at the Infirmary), Hardeastle, Hobbs, and Harris (all of Stockport), Shaw (Oldham), T. Woodruff (Withington), F. Inglis (Heaton Norris), Huddleston (Heaton Norris), Robertson (Didsbury), A. B. Slaeks (Withington), Bowden (Cheadle), Travis (Didsbury), Dodge (Heaton Norris), Mallinson (Didsbury), Westerman (Cheadle Heath), S. Hewitt (Ashton-under-Lyne), B. Arnfield (Hazel Grove), Walker (Macclesfield), W. Woodruff (Cheadle Hulme), and Cannon, Crossley, A. Harrison, C. Harrison, Holland, Shaw, Napier, Lane, Taylor, J. H. Westmoreland, G. D. Newton, A. J. Pidd, Wild, Griffith, Hughes, Walton, Tyson, C. Brown, Overton, Franklin, and C. Heath (Manchester).

The dinner served was thus set forth on the card:

SELECTA E PRESCRIPTIS

(with apologies to Mr. Pareira).

	Jus.	
R	Sorbitonis Regalis.	<i>Quantum libet.</i>
	Piscis.	
R	Thombi.	
	Condimenti Cammari.	<i>a.a. quantum sufficit.</i>
	RES INTER.	
R	Glutinis Reginae.	<i>paululum.</i>
	CARO.	
R	Bovis Lumbi Tosti.	
	Condimenti Armorae.	<i>a.a. quam vis.</i>
	GALLINACEI.	
R	Meleagris Tostæ.	
	Bovis Linguae. Condimenti Panis.	<i>a.a. satis.</i>
	CRUSTULA.	
R	Confectionis Mysteriæ.	
	Confectionis Fructus.	
	Gelatinorum Variorum.	
	Flos Laetis.	
Casei.	Celerinae.	<i>Fructus.</i>
	Coffea.	<i>utend. mor. dict.</i>
	Misc. Fiat Convivium.	

After the coffee and the loyal toast (to which Mr. Harvey Turner sang the Anthem), there were a pianoforte solo by Mr. Kirkland and another song by Mr. Turner, before Mr.

T. Kay, J.P., cemented all hearts with his sympathetic reminiscences of the trade in proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society." Before Mr. Young responded, Mr. J. H. Franklin sang "Take a pair of sparkling eyes" in his inimitable way. Mr. Young's first words were of congratulation to the Association on having in their midst Mr. Kay—an interesting link connecting the old with the new conditions of pharmacy. He proceeded to refer to the advance of late years and the various provisions in the new Act, remarking that although their Society had not got all that they had been working for, they had got a good deal more than any man thought possible to obtain only a few months ago. Speaking on the examinations, he said complaints were often made that the questions, both oral and written, were much too hard. He denied that. The examinations were absolutely fair and right, but he must admit that some of the most elementary questions would be better answered by the errand-boy than by many who entered for examination. Hence there was no wonder why there were so many failures. The only power they had of judging of a man's capacity was by the answers he gave to questions, and many an eligible candidate unfortunately failed through nervousness. It would ever be his endeavour, so long as he was associated with the Pharmaceutical Society, to uphold the honour and dignity of their profession, and he regretted they had not direct representation in the House of Commons.

On the motion of Mr. C. Brown, seconded by Mr. Bowden, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

That this gathering of Lancashire and Cheshire chemists wish to record their high appreciation of the efforts put forth on their behalf by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and particularly by the President (Mr. J. R. Young, J.P.), in order to secure their equitable treatment under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, which has lately become law.

Mr. Young briefly returned thanks. Mr. R. T. Forbes proposed "The Medical Profession and Visitors." The Mayor was the first to reply, and was followed by Dr. Smeeth, who is Chairman of the Health Committee of the town, and who mentioned that a letter had been received by that committee calling attention to the Act, which gave the Corporation certain power in respect to the sale of poisons. He believed they could not do too much in curtailing the sale of poisons by persons who had absolutely no knowledge of their nature. The Health Committee had always recognised that it was a dangerous thing to allow people with little or no knowledge of dangerous drugs to sell them, and they might leave it to the Health Committee to look after their interests in that matter. Mr. J. Nicholson then proposed "Kindred Associations," which Mr. Walton acknowledged. "The Stockport and District Chemists' Association" was proposed by Mr. W. Lane, and Mr. A. D. Watson replied. Besides the music already referred to, pieces were also rendered by Mr. G. Victor Wright and Mr. Ernest Wilson (recitation). The dinner was in all respects a success.

Halifax Dinner.

THE members of the Halifax and District Chemists' Association held their annual dinner at the Old Cock Hotel on Thursday evening, February 11, Mr. H. C. Brierley (President) in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. W. R. Black and W. E. Smithies (Vice-Presidents), J. Swire (Hon. Treasurer), R. V. Sutcliffe (Hon. Secretary), Gibson Dixon, W. S. Thompson, J. W. Tiffany, P. W. Swire, C. Fielding, W. R. Fielding, H. K. Woodward, B. C. Hodgson, G. M. Cobb, W. Bottomley, F. D. Crossley, H. Hebden, members; F. P. Sargeant (Leeds), J. Rhodes (Dewsbury), A. Hanson (Bradford), and Bray (Wyleys, Ltd.). After dinner Mr. F. D. Crossley (Manchester) proposed the toast of "The Town and Trade of Halifax," which Mr. J. W. Tiffany acknowledged. Mr. W. R. Black proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," Mr. A. Hanson responding. "The Health of the President" was given by Mr. H. Hebden and drunk with musical honours. Mr. Brierley, in replying, said it was eight years since he previously occupied the presidential chair. Mr. W. E. Smithies, in giving the toast of "Kindred Local Associations," advocated more frequent interchange of visits between members of various associations. In replying, Mr. J. Rhodes said he believed the new Act would prove favourable to chemists. He hoped contention was now at an end, and that they would have a

happier future. Mr. A. Hanson regarded the formation of local associations as one of the finest things accomplished. Some twelve years ago in Bradford there were hardly three chemists who knew each other, and now there are about seventy in the local Association. For nearly ten years he had attended the meetings of the Pharmaceutical Conference, and knew chemists in every part of the country. Mr. Sargeant also responded briefly. Mr. W. E. Smithies, on behalf of the members, then made a

PRESENTATION TO MR. PERCY W. SWIRE,

ex-Secretary, who has recently been married. The gift consisted of silver hot-water jug, salts, pepperettes, and mustards. Mr. Smithies said Mr. Percy Swire joined the Association immediately after qualifying, and had been one of its most consistent members. For five years he had been Secretary, during three of which the speaker had been President, and he owed personal thanks to Mr. Swire for the assistance he had given. The present was a small token of the appreciation of the members, and they hoped Mr. Swire and his wife would have a happy and prosperous life together. Mr. Smithies, in closing, paid a tribute to the painstaking and obliging new Secretary, Mr. R. V. Sutcliffe. Mr. Swire returned thanks for the gift, and assured the members that his term of office had been an enjoyable one. Mr. J. Swire, one of the oldest members of the Association, added his thanks for the honour done to his son.

Mr. F. P. Sargeant, proposing "The Halifax Chemists' Association," described the past year as perhaps the most critical, pharmaceutically, they ever had. Through the excitement the Halifax Chemists' Association stood upon a principle and had remained consistent to that principle. It was no use flogging a dead horse and talking about what might have been. They had to recognise new conditions, and if, in recognising them, they could develop

A LITTLE WIDER OUTLOOK,

perhaps it would be a good thing for them. He wished to make two remarks about the Act. The first was with regard to Clause 2, concerning the granting of licences to unqualified horticultural dealers. The regulations under which these licences would be granted had not yet been issued from the Privy Council, and they had no idea what the regulations would be. It was therefore rather premature to suggest that they should oppose all licences, and the possibility was that, consistently with the upholding of their dignity, they could not do so. They must accept the new conditions which had been accepted on their behalf, and they must abide by them. The second thing concerning the Act was that it was very unwise for any of them, even in the little excitement which followed a good dinner, to discuss it at all. It would be the easiest thing in the world to show there were flaws in the Act, but, in all conscience, their opponents would find those out soon enough.

Mr. W. R. Fielding, responding, said the Halifax Association could give many associations points. The Association was formed about 1868. Though it had done good work, it was capable of doing better. The Poisons and Pharmacy Act had some good points, and it also had some bad ones; but they would have to make the best of it.

The concluding toast, that of "The Retiring Officers," was proposed by Mr. Gibson Dixon and responded to by Mr. C. Fielding. During the evening a varied and pleasing programme was contributed by Messrs. Gibson Dixon, H. Hebden, P. Christie, B. Richards, W. S. Thompson, and Bray (songs), F. D. Crossley and J. W. Tiffany (recitations). Mr. Tiffany also officiated as accompanist.

THE CALENDAR of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 1909, has just been issued. It is sold at 2s. (cloth bound) by the Registrar, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. The calendar contains 244 pages and includes the registers of pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, druggists, pharmaceutical assistants, and members of the Society, as well as the text of the Acts regulating the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons in Ireland, the by-laws and resolutions of the Society, and examination-papers set at the various examinations during 1908. The calendar does not contain any reference to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, which was passed after the book had been corrected.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., February 18.

THE lack of animation which has characterised the drug and chemical markets this year still continues, and the week under review has yielded but little in the way of features or price alterations. Interest is now concentrated on new Norwegian cod-liver oil, fishing in regard to which is middling. Opium has been in better inquiry, and the undertone is firm. Glycerin is in good demand, with refiners delivering a little more freely. Both China crude and Japanese refined camphor are firmer. Milk-sugar is firm, and there are still no offers of santolin for forward delivery. Thymol is easier. Citric acid is easy at last week's reduction; copper sulphate has eased further, but ammonia sulphate is firmer and in more demand. In drugs, both copaiba and Canada balsam are firm; galls are quiet and easier, while a moderate business has been done in tragacanth at firm rates. Gum arabic, cascara sagrada, and peppermint-oil are extremely quiet. Among fixed oils, olive for eating and pharmaceutical purposes is firm, and nut oil is dearer. Castor, coconut, palm, turpentine, and petroleum oils are all easier. The more important fluctuations are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier
Cajuput oil	Ammonia sulphate	Castor oil
Camphor (ref. Jap.)	Carnauba wax	Coconut oil
Canada balsam	Gum arabic	(Ceylon)
Nut oil	(Sudan sorts)	Copper sulphate
	Menthol	Galls
	Tragacanth	Petroleum
		Quicksilver
		Thymol
		Turpentine

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, February 11:—The cod-fishing still remains insignificant, but prospects are good. Market for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil is easier at 60s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. London.

BERGEN, February 17:—The cod-fishing at the Lofoten Islands continues of a mediocre description, owing to the stormy weather. Market is quiet but firm at the equivalent of 60s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. for finest non-freezing Lofoten quality.

NEW YORK, February 18:—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is inactive at \$4.37 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Copaiba is steady at 50c. Balsam Canada has advanced to \$6.25 per gal. Jalap is unsettled at 25c. Mandrake-root (podophyllum) is firm at 7c. Cascara sagrada is neglected at 8½c. Peppermint oil is unaltered at \$1.45 for Wayne County in tins, and hydrastis (golden seal) is unaltered at \$1.80 per lb.

ACID, CITRIC, is flat at 1s. 8d. nominally for English, second-hands quoting 1s. 7d. and foreign 1s. 6½d. per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC, is extremely dull at the previous currencies of 10½d. for English and 10¼d. to 10¾d. for foreign.

AMMONIA SULPHATE is firmer. Grey 24-per-cent. London prompt, 11l. 7s. 6d.; Hull prompt, 11l. 7s. 6d.; Leith prompt, 11l. 12s. 6d. to 11l. 15s.; Liverpool prompt, 11l. 8s. 9d. to 11l. 10s.; Beckton forward, 17l. 17s. 6d.; Beckton terms prompt, 11l. 7s. 6d. per ton.

BALSAM, COPAIBA.—Private advices from New York state that holders are not keen to offer, and prices for Central and South American balsam are higher at 50c. to 51c. per lb.

BENZON.—About 90 cases Sumatra have arrived, but no Palembang or Siam.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE) is dearer, with spot sales at 132s. 6d. to 135s., and for arrival 130s. c.i.f. is quoted.

The exports of camphor from Japan during the eleven months ending November were as follows:

	1906	1907	1908
Kin (1.3 lb) ...	2,256,737	2,773,295	1,706,082
Yen (2s. 0½d.)	3,032,000	4,645,000	1,960,000

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Towards the close of last week a fair business was done in Japanese, including 2½-lb. slabs at 1s. 4½d., 1-oz. tablets at 1s. 5d., and ½-oz. at 1s. 5½d. c.i.f. for April-May shipment, but this week 1s. 4½d. c.i.f. has also been paid for slabs. The spot value is 1s. 6d. for slabs and 1-oz. tablets. German bells are quoted 1s. 7½d. c.i.f.

CANADA BALSAM.—Owing to light stocks and fair consumption, New York market is firm at from \$5.50 to \$5.75 per gal. (see cable).

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Extremely quiet at from 38s. to 42s. 6d. spot, according to age.

CINCHONA.—Further particulars in regard to the Amsterdam auction to be held on February 25 show that the 7,624 bales, 600 cases Java bark weigh 749,377 kilos., and the 34 cases Sumatra bark 2,160 kilos. Of the above, 675,336 kilos. are manufacturing bark and 74,041 kilos. pharmaceutical bark, containing respectively 42,883 kilos. and 2,423 kilos. of quinine sulphate. The 167 packages Java coca-leaves to be offered weigh 9,836 kilos. At auction in London on Tuesday 484 packages were brought forward, and with slightly more demand, bulk sold at steady prices, the average unit being ¾d., or about equal to the last Amsterdam auction. The equivalent of quinine in the bark was about 2 tons.

The following table shows the quantity of bark offered and sold:

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
Java cinchona ...	234	of which 193
Ceylon cinchona...	180	„ 10½
East Indian cinchona ...	70	„ 70
	484	365

The following table shows the approximate quantity of bark purchased by the principal buyers:

	Lb.
The Brunswick factory ...	26,032
Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd. ...	11,426
The Mannheim factory ...	10,338
The Frankfort factory ...	3,060
Druggists, &c. ...	39,810

Total quantity sold ...	81,666
Bought in ...	14,668

Total quantity offered ... 96,334

The following prices were paid: JAVA.—Ledgeriana, stem chips 4½d. to 5d., branch 2½d. to 3½d., root 4½d., and hybrid stem chips 2½d. to 2½d. EAST INDIAN.—Ledgeriana original quilly stem chips 3d. CEYLON.—Ledgeriana stem chips, 2½d. to 4d., and Succirubra chips 1d. to 1½d. for common up to 3d. for good. The shipments from Java during the first half of February amounted to 571,000 Amst. lbs., against 246,000 Amst. lbs. during the corresponding period of 1908, and 703,000 Amst. lbs. in 1907.

CITRATE OF LIME.—His Majesty's Consul at Palermo (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) states that for the present season (December 1, 1908 to November 30, 1909), the estimated production of citrate of lime for Sicily and Calabria was 26,000 pipes. Owing, however, to the damage which some of the factories in Calabria have suffered, the product is not likely to reach that estimate. During the season 1907-1908 the exports were 22,500 pipes. The consumption has increased, but not in proportion to the production. Efforts are being made to remove the headquarters of the Camera Agrumaria, controlling the citrate trade, from the ruined port of Messina to Palermo. This, it is thought, would be a mistake, as the principal sources of citrate are Eastern Sicily and South Calabria. His Majesty's Consul also reports that the stocks of citrate of lime available in Sicily to date (February 10) are apparently as follows: In Palermo about 350 tons; in

Catania and Riposto 650 tons; in Syracuse 300 tons; and in Messina 140 tons, a total of 1,440 tons.

COCAINE.—A good business has been done in Hamburg in crude cocaine at prices showing an upward tendency. Here, the belief is held that prices of hydrochloride will presently improve.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The easier tone still continues, Liverpool brands offering at 19*l*. 5*s*. per ton for prompt delivery, but for March-April prices are substantially unaltered at from 19*l*. 10*s*. to 19*l*. 15*s*.

CREAM OF TARTAR shows no variation from the previous rates of 73*s*. 6*d*. for 98-per-cent. powder and 72*s*. for 95-per-cent.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Holders of fine reboiled lump from second hands are now asking 13*l*., there being practically nothing left of this quality in first hands.

ERGOT is firm at 1*s*. 4½*d*. for new Russian, and 1*s*. 5*d*. c.i.f. for Spanish. Reduced stocks, says a Hamburg report, justify the expectations for a further advance.

GALLS.—Quiet and slightly easier at from 60*s*. to 65*s*. for Persian blue, and at from 42*s*. 6*d*. to 47*s*. 6*d*. for green, at which business has been done; for prompt shipment 57*s*. c.i.f. is quoted for blue, but buyers hesitate to pay the price.

GINGER.—At auction 27 bags Jamaica Rhatoon were bought in at 45*s*., 107 bags washed rough Cochin at 38*s*., and 20 cases good small native-cut Calicut at 55*s*.

GLYCERIN is in good demand at unaltered rates. Several refiners appear to be a little more free in effecting delivery, but they are still considerably behindhand. As regards forward contract business the situation is not now so stringent, as English make is offered for delivery over twelve months from March at 1*s*. per cwt. higher than the official prices, making the basis price for double-distilled s.g. 1.260 quality 67*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. delivered in 10-cwt. drums for five-ton contracts, and for 56-lb. tins in cases 71*s*. 6*d*. is quoted.

GUM ARABIC.—Sudan sorts on the spot continue quiet, and to arrive 29*s*. to 29*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted for fair half-hard new crop. Senegal (Bas de Fleuve) is quoted at 30*s*. f.o.b. Bordeaux, with stock in very small compass. East Indian gums are unaltered. Ghatti offering at 31*s*. 6*d*. for No. 1, and 18*s*. 6*d*. for No. 2. Spot supplies of so-called insoluble Bushire sorts are extremely small, and business is restricted thereby; good selected amber is worth 23*s*.

INSECT POWDER.—Prices have lately advanced considerably, genuine Dalmatian being quoted at 1*s*. 9*d*. per lb.

MILK SUGAR.—The best makes remain firm at from 45*s*. to 47*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

MUSK.—Very quiet at from 68*s*. to 70*s*. per oz. for good to fine blue skin pile I. Tonquin pod. Old-fashioned pod is steady with a small business at 55*s*. per oz. for good quality, and for Russian Cabardine 18*s*. 6*d*. has been paid in a small way.

NUT OIL has advanced in sympathy with olive oil. New-pressed oil is not expected to be on the market before April.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—The spot prices continue nominal at from 25*s*. to 30*s*. per lb., with practically no stock at the moment, and for shipment 18*s*. to 18*s*. 6*d*. c.i.f. is quoted for March.

OIL, CASSIA.—Steady, with small sales at 4*s*. 5*d*. for 70 to 75 per cent. and 4*s*. 8*d*. for 80 to 85 per cent. on the spot.

OIL, CASTOR.—Easier. Hull make of first pressing is quoted 23*l*. 5*s*. for prompt, and at 23*l*. 10*s*. per ton for February-June delivery. Belgian firsts offer at 23*l*. 15*s*. for prompt. French medicinal in cases is quoted 31*s*. 6*d*. in cases, and 29*s*. in barrels. Italian medicinal is 37*s*. 6*d*. in cases. All the foregoing are ex-wharf London. Good seconds Calcutta are quoted at 3*d*. per lb. in store Liverpool, with arrival parcels at 2½*d*. for March-May shipment.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—With this issue we resume the publication of our cod-liver oil cablegrams from Bergen, which give the latest intelligence in regard to the fishing in the Lofoten Islands, where, however, operations are not yet in full swing. At the moment the prospects are considered promising for a good catch and yield of oil, but it would

be idle to speculate as to whether oil is going to be cheaper or dearer, and any opinions on this point can only be conjecture, everything depending on the weather between now and Easter. Our latest advices from Bergen, dated February 15, state that the fishing during the week was hindered by stormy weather, but the fishermen state that the prospects in the east of Lofoten are far better than they have been for many years, and this would mean a considerable improvement in the Lofoten fishing, which for the past few years has been reduced to a very limited area in the west of Lofoten. The official statistics which appeared on February 15 gave the following results for the whole of Norway since January 1:

	1909	1908	1907
Catch of cod (millions)...	3.5	2.0	1.6
Yield of cod-liver oil (barrels)...	3,260	2,580	2,225
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.)...	2,300	1,640	1,760

The market continues very quiet at 60*s*. 6*d*. per barrel c.i.f. for prime non-congealing oil, and the exports from Bergen amount to 1,883 barrels, against 900 barrels at the corresponding period of last year. In London, agents quote from 61*s*. to 62*s*. c.i.f., but as yet little buying has taken place.

OIL, LEMON.—Good brands of Messina oil have been sold this week at about 3*s*. 8*d*. per lb. spot, and for shipment 3*s*. 3*d*. f.o.b. Messina is quoted, other quotations being from 3*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. 8*d*. c.i.f.

OIL, OLIVE.—The market for eating and pharmaceutical qualities remains firm and unaltered. "Cream" is quoted at from 6*s*. 3*d*. to 7*s*. 9*d*. per gallon, according to quality, and pharmaceutical at from 5*s*. 6*d*. to 6*s*. per gal. net, ex wharf, London.

OIL, PEPPERMINT, is extremely quiet, good brands of American Wayne County offering at 6*s*. 3*d*. spot, and H.G.H. at 9*s*. Japanese is quoted at 4*s*. 9*d*. c.i.f. for Kobayashi, and at 4*s*. 9*d*. on the spot.

OILS, FIXED.—*Turpentine* is 9*d*. to 1*s*. lower on the week, closing at 29*s*. per cwt. spot for American. *Petroleum* is a shade easier at from 6½*d*. to 6¾*d*. for ordinary refined American, 7½*d*. to 7¾*d*. for water-white, 6½*d*. for Russian, and 7*d*. for Roumanian. *Lagos Palm* oil has declined 6*d*. to 28*s*. Ceylon *Coconut* is also 6*d*. cheaper at 29*s*. 6*d*., but Cochin is unaltered at 34*s*. spot. *Cottonseed* is steady at 27*s*. 3*d*. for sweet refined, 25*s*. 9*d*. for ordinary pale, and 24*s*. 9*d*. for crude on the spot. English refined *Rape* in casks is quoted 29*s*., and *Ravison* at 24*s*. 6*d*. spot. *Linseed* has barely moved in price on the week, the value of spot pipes being 21*s*. and barrels 21*s*. 3*d*. per cwt. spot, East Indian being 6*d*. more than the foregoing.

OLIVEANUM.—Sales of fair drop have been made at 37*s*. 6*d*., ordinary at 26*s*., and siftings at 15*s*. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—The London market during the past few days has shown a better inquiry, and more business has been done than for some time past, there being more disposition on the part of buyers to acquire good testing-parcels when offered. On the spot small lots of Persian (10 per cent.) have been sold at from 14*s*. to 14*s*. 6*d*., and for practically 11 per cent. holders ask 15*s*. 3*d*. per lb., having refused slightly under. Reasonable bids have also been cabled out for a moderate quantity lying in London, but business has not taken place. For the Turkey drug full prices continue to be paid for small lots, the range of values being from 13*s*. 9*d*. to 14*s*. 3*d*. for good Smyrna druggists', 12*s*. for seconds, 15*s*. 9*d*. to 16*s*. 6*d*. for Tokat and 13*s*. 3*d*. to 14*s*. 6*d*. for Malatia. The claims by a London firm of opium brokers and a morphine manufacturer against a Constantinople opium merchant, for a refund of differences on alleged deficiencies of morphine in opium tendered against contracts, were advanced a further stage this week at the Law Courts. Interlocutory judgment, it may be recollected, has already been given in favour of plaintiffs, as no defence was set up, and on February 17 Master Archibald, sitting in chambers, assessed the amount of damages. The next step is under consideration, but probably joint action by the several firms will be taken to obtain ratification in Turkey of the English judgment. Another morphine maker has a similar claim against the same merchant, which will be heard in a few days.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on February 5 that the week has again been active, the sales amounting to 134 cases, mostly for the U.S.A.; for old extra Karahissar 13s. 3d. to 14s. has been paid, and new at from 12s. to 13s. 6d. Weather continues favourable for the poppy, although in some districts severe frost has been reported, but as the plants are well protected by snow it is not feared much damage has been done. Arrivals to date amount to 2,009 cases, against 1,347 cases. Another advice, dated February 6, states that the sales amount to 140 cases choice qualities at from the equivalents of 13s. 4d. to 13s. 9d. c.i.f. European ports. These sales, which should steady the market, may produce an opposite effect, as the current qualities which remain are poor in morphine, and do not easily find buyers. The death of a large holder has had the effect of enlivening the market, and at the close business is active with buyers.

PIMENTO.—Quiet. At auction 164 bags offered, of which a few sold at 2d. for fair.

QUICKSILVER.—Importers continue to quote 8l. 7s. 6d. per bottle, and second hands offer at 8l. 6s. to 8l. 6s. 6d.

QUININE continues extremely quiet, makers' prices being unchanged on the basis of 7½d. for German sulphate in bulk, second-hands quoting 6¾d. to 7d., and Java 6¾d. per oz.

At the auction held at Amsterdam on February 16, 1,417½ kilos. Ed. II. Amsterdam brand quinine sulphate were offered, and sold at an average price of 10.80½ fl. per kilo., against 10.87½ fl. per kilo. at the previous auction. The next auction of the Amsterdam Quinine-works will take place on March 7, and will consist of 1,417½ kilos. Ed. II.

The exports of "quinine, quinine salts, and combinations" from Germany during the twelve months ending 1908 amounted to 171,500 kilos. (6,049,477 oz.), valued at 4,631,000m., against 182,300 kilos. (6,430,500 oz.), valued at 4,922,000m., in 1907.

SANTONIN.—Makers appear to be still unable to book any orders for forward delivery, and although the minimum price remains unaltered at 9s. per lb. nominally, second-hand holders are able to obtain from 12s. 6d. to 14s., according to the necessity of the buyer.

SARSAPARILLA.—The 45 bales which arrived last week from Panama prove to be Lima-Jamaica; other arrivals at the warehouse include 9 bales of red Native and 10 serous Honduras.

SHELLAC is steady, with moderate sales on the spot on a basis of 74s. to 75s. for fair free TN orange. For arrival the sales include January-March shipment at 72s. to 73s. c.i.f., and A. C. Garnet at 68s. to 69s. c.i.f. for April-May steamer, closing sellers of TN for March-May at 72s. c.i.f.

SODA NITRATE is easier at 10s. per cwt. for refined and 9s. 9d. for ordinary in Liverpool, and on the spot 10s. 3d. and 9s. 10½d. is quoted respectively.

STROPHANTHUS.—The ss. *Inkonka* has brought 52 bags from Beira.

SULPHUR.—His Majesty's Consul at Palermo (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) reports that the Government have dissolved the administration of the obligatory Consorzium, and nominated a Royal Commissioner to administer the Consorzium until a new administration is elected by its members. There has been much dissatisfaction between the different interests involved as to the treatment which each should get. The industrialists at Catania and Girgenti have been in strong opposition to each other. Moreover, there is the more important and very burning question of over-production. A fire which has occurred at the sulphur refinery at Marseilles may slightly favour the Sicilian refining industry for a time. The question of over-production has formed the subject of a special inquiry, the report of which has just been published. The main remedy proposed by the Royal Commission appears to be the institution of a standard for advances to the mineowners and producers on deposit warrants to be fluctuating according to market conditions rather than fixed as at present. The present standard price for advances appears to encourage over-production. The new standards would be established in such a way as to remove that tendency.

THYMOL is easier, first-hands offering at 6s. per lb.

TONKA BEANS.—Seven cases Para have been sold at 2s. 4d. per lb. in store, Liverpool.

TRAGACANTH is firm, and some of the medium grades of Persian show an advance on recent business, from 80s. to 150s. having been paid. Bagdad descriptions have changed

hands at between 90s. to 130s., and 7l. to 11l., but the chief demand has been for Persian at between 65s. and 130s., and inferior fourths at from 8l. to 9l. per cwt. Fine qualities over 12l. are neglected. Bagdad firsts are quoted 16l. to 17l. 10s.

VANILLA.—The auctions were small, only 270 tins (180 tins Seychelles) being offered, of which the bulk sold at steady prices for medium to good firsts, brown and foxy being a shade easier.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—Holders are now asking 102s. 6d. for waxy grey, being firmer.

Manchester Chemical-market.

Manchester, February 16.

There is no noteworthy change in heavy chemicals, but quotations are generally steady, while demand for bleaching-powder is well maintained and rather in sellers' favour for odd lots. Saltcake rules lower, and under 40s. has been accepted on rails. In miscellaneous goods, sulphate of copper has again declined about 2s. 6d. per ton during the past few days, and judging from the quietness of the metal there is every probability that we shall see still lower prices. White powdered arsenic is firm, and holders continue to ask full rates. Carbonate of potash sells at full rates for spot parcels. Caucasian is quoted 16l. 10s. per ton, c.i.f. principal United Kingdom ports. Acetate of lime is in short supply. Oxalic acid is a shade firmer at 3d. to 3½d. per lb. Prussiates of potash and soda are easier. Lead salts are unchanged.

Continental Chemical and Drug Markets.

CAMPOR.—Refined in Hamburg is offered from second-hand at 3.55m. per kilo. for bells. In Chinese crude, for February-March deliveries, business has been done at 127s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

CEVADILLA SEED.—The supplies of new crop which have recently come in were satisfactory both as to quantity and quality. Most of the parcels were, however, taken up as soon as they came on the market, and it is as yet impossible to say whether further new supplies may be expected. It is presumed, however, that the greater proportion is already on the market, and therefore higher instead of lower prices may safely be expected. At present 65m. per 100 kilos. is quoted.

ERGOT.—The demand has increased extraordinarily of late, the United States having taken up large purchases, which have diminished stocks, so that an advance has become necessary. Russian ergot is quoted 320m. per 100 kilos., and Spanish is obtainable at 310m.

KOLA.—During the last few weeks some fair-sized parcels of West African quarters have again come on the Hamburg market, which found immediate buyers at 45m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPodium.—Lately cheaper offers were made on the Hamburg market and found immediate buyers. Twenty cases were dealt in at 2.85m. per kilo. ex warehouse, but the sellers would not go on at less than 2.95m. for cases and 2.85m. for bags.

STRYCHNINE (NITRATE).—Competition, which has been noticeable for several months, has evidently been the cause of the present reduction of 4m. per 100 kilos. Nitrate PhG. IV. costs to-day 51m. per kilo. It is doubtful if the price has yet reached its lowest.

American Drug-market.

New York, February 9.

Business in drugs continues at moderate volume, with few signs of a near-by development at increased activity. Prices, as a rule, are steady. Opium is firm. Copaiba, Peru, and Canada balsams are higher. Jalap and quinine are lower.

ALOES.—Case Curaçao is in good supply, and under a slow demand prices are barely steady at 7c. to 7½c. Gourds are obtainable at 9c. Other varieties are unchanged.

BLUE-FLAG is in short supply both here and at primary sources, and the choicer grades are held at an advance to 20c.

CANADA BALSAM.—Demand has been mildly stimulated, and, owing to the difficulty in obtaining supplies, the price of genuine has been advanced to \$5.75 per gal. Oregon is obtainable at \$1 as formerly.

CASCARA SAGRADA is meeting with only a moderate demand at the unchanged prices of 8½c. to 9c. for jobbing lots. Spot stocks are said to be fairly large, and dealers are not interested in coast supplies at present prices.

COPAIBA.—Shipments of C. & S. American for this port have fallen off recently, and, owing to the stringency and good demand, prices have gradually hardened, 50c. to 55c. being now the usual range for U.S.P. goods. Para is comparatively cheap at 50c. to 60c.

DAMIANA on spot is rather scarce and firm at 7c. to 8½c., as to quality.

HYDRASIS has not been the subject of much demand, but local and country dealers are firm in their views, and nothing is available below \$1.80.

IPBCACUANHA is slow of sale but steady at \$1.15 to \$1.20 for Rio; 95c. to \$1 for Cartagena.

JALAP.—Owing to the arrival of moderate supplies and to the early prospect of augmenting stocks with new crop, prices dropped 5c. to 25c. to 27½c. Sales of jobbing lots have been made at the latter figure.

MENTHOL is quiet and lower at \$2.15 to \$2.20 owing to keen competition.

OPIUM.—The demand for case lots is backwards, but the market continues firm in tone, with prices maintained at \$4.37½ for cases and \$4.42½ for open packages.

PEPPERMINT OIL (American) is following a routine course, with sales of moderate lots at the quoted prices of \$1.45 to \$1.50. Some of the weaker country holders are willing to sell at a concession, but, as a rule, fairly steady views are maintained in all markets.

PERU BALSAM.—Supplies are limited and well controlled, and \$1.75 is now an inside price for U.S.P. quality.

QUININE SULPHATE is lifeless at the recent reduction to 14c.

SENEGAL.—Western is in moderate demand at 44c.

SERPENTINE is firm at 46c.

American and German Bromides.

The Anhalt Chamber of Commerce has presented to the German Parliament petitions on behalf of the bromide syndicates respecting the abolition of the United States import duty on bromides or the imposition by way of reprisals of a similar duty on such imports into Germany. The petitioners say that it is an untenable position that manufacturers in the United States are able to export bromide and bromide preparations to Germany without paying any impost, whereas identical products from Germany are subject to a United States duty of 25 per cent. *ad val.* Germany has by competition been placed in a weaker position in the world's markets. Americans have the advantage of an unlimited supply of raw material and a lower cost of production, as bromine is obtained in the United States as a by-product of table salt and in the electrolytic production of chlorine. It is also contended that it has a fatal effect, as it is not calculated on the sale prices in the United States, but on the basis of those prevailing in the German market or place of production.

Olive-oil Scarcity.

An informative article on the olive-oil industry appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" of February 13, wherein the writer stated that the present shortage is one which has not been equalled for half a century. As a rule, the yield of the olive crop, if somewhat below the average one year, is more than compensated by a season of plenty immediately succeeding, but the existing conditions, he says, are quite exceptional, as the season 1907-8 was a lean one, and is now followed by a still greater scarcity in the output of 1908-9. There are three distinct causes accountable for the enormous and widespread damage to the olive crop of the present season. In the first place the ravages of the olive fly (*Musca olivæ*), which makes its appearance in the autumn, went far in the work of destruction; secondly, a severe drought seriously injured the fruit; and, lastly, frost completed the extensive ruin which has so impoverished the Italian olive-tree. The inevitable result, remarks the writer, is a phenomenal advance, which in round figures is 40 to 50 per cent. above normal. At the outset there was promise of only one-fifth of an average crop in Italy, which, for the reasons stated, dwindled down to a quarter of the original estimate, so that ultimately the harvest proved to be but a twentieth part of the normal. Under favourable conditions Italy produces some 75 million gallons, Spain being next with 30 million gallons, while the whole French output, it is said, seldom exceeds the amount produced in Tuscany (seven million gallons). The writer concludes with the method of preparing olive oil, which at the present day probably differs very little from those of the ancient Romans, while as to tests, he declares there is nothing to compare with a keen palate for judging both quality and purity.

German Spirit.

Consumers of spirit for manufacturing purposes in Germany regard the general tendency of the market with some anxiety, as the doubt which exists as to the form the new taxation will eventually take is paralysing all commercial enterprise, while the policy of the "Spirit Zentral" does not tend to reassure the independent maker. This body has lowered its prices for rectified spirit from 65m. to 49m., while raising those for manufacturing spirits from 25m. to 30m. The reduction in rectified spirit is not expected to continue, once the new taxation has assumed a definite shape, while the lower syndicated prices are bringing loss to the independent manufacturer, whose contracts with the distillers were concluded at the former higher rates, and who is now obliged to sell his manufactures at prices to correspond with the reductions made by the Syndicate.

Colonial and Foreign News.

JAPANESE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The Revision Commission has decided on amendments and supplements concerning benzoic acid and forty-two other drugs, and they are to be settled at a formal meeting of the Commission before long, but it is not expected that the result will be published earlier than May next.

AN OFFICIAL WARNING.—In a circular to the Prefectural Governors the Director of the Sanitary Bureau of the Japanese Home Office states that some popular names of drugs in the Japanese Pharmacopœia, but registered as trade-marks, cannot be used in Japan. They are ichthyol, salol, xeroform, urotropine, heroin, protargol, aspirin, euquinine, tannigen, trional, and pyramidon. According to this circular, the fact that these names are in the new J.P. does not affect the rights of trade-mark owners. This warning is a sequel to an application for protection by the German Consul-General of the trade-mark "Euquinine" exclusively used by Zimmer & Co., of Frankfurt.

BRITISH PATENT LAW.—During the consideration of the Patent Office Estimates in the Reichstag at Berlin last week reference was made to the requirements of the British Patent Act, 1906. Speakers on the Left recognised that the obligation to work a patent in the country in which it is taken out fully harmonises with the idea of the protection of a patent. With respect to the German chemical industry, however, it was possible, said a speaker, that England may one day say, "The spirits which I summoned will not now leave me." Speakers also declared that there is no evidence that the English Courts are administering the law in a manner hostile to Germany. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Secretary for the Interior, in the course of a speech stated that from 1903 to 1908 out of 193 applications for cancellation of patents in Germany only nine were British, and that of twenty-eight patents which had been legally cancelled only two were British.

NOVOCAIN IN INDIA.—The importation of novocaine into India has been the subject of official notifications which have been published in this journal from time to time, and it now appears that further restrictions are to be placed on its importation, judging by the following resolution which has been issued by the Revenue Department of the Bombay Government: "Under the notification of the Government of India Department of Commerce and Industry (No. 70,799), dated August 23, 1907, the bringing of novocaine by sea or land into British India by means of the post is prohibited, while its importation by any other means is restricted to persons who are authorised, or by their agents, who have been specially permitted by the Local Government. Pending further orders, the only persons or agencies so permitted are those authorised by Government resolutions (No. 3110, dated March 25, 1907, and No. 5710, dated June 7, 1907) to import novocaine into Bombay and Karachi respectively. The Governor in Council is now pleased to direct that the sale of novocaine will not be allowed at all except for *bona-fide* medical purposes, and that no licences for its sale will be given to any person other than druggists, chemists, and medical practitioners. Such persons, if desirous of taking out licences, should apply to the Collector, who will grant them under certain specified conditions at his discretion. The forms as well as the conditions of the licence should be the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those which have been approved by the Government for cocaine. Except in the case of chemists, druggists, and qualified medical practitioners the limits of quantity as set on the transport or removal of novocaine without a permit from any one place to any other place in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind and Aden, and on its retail sale at one time, or to one and the same person in the aggregate on any one day, are: (1) Where it is in a dry state, 6 grains, and (2) where it is in solution, 2 drachms. For medical practitioners and chemists and druggists duly licensed the quantity which may be allowed for transportation or removal from one place to another without a permit will be 20 grains in the dry state and 2 drachms in solution. The Collector of Bombay should be authorised to issue permits under Section 10, Clause (a) of the Bombay Abkari Act for the export of any quantity of novocaine which has been imported under Section 9, Clause (a)."

A "Baltic" Experience.

WE mentioned last week that Mr. Chas. F. Emery, of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., 42 Holborn Viaduct, London, was on board the *Baltic* when she went to the assistance of her sister ship the *Republic*. Mr. and Mrs. Emery left Liverpool on January 13 for New York, this being their first trip across the Atlantic, and the "fresh" and "moderate" gales and "high" and "confused" seas (as the log had it) which they encountered did

not prevent them enjoying the westward voyage. On Friday, January 22, the *Baltic* spoke by "wireless" with the *Ten-tonic* (which could not be seen), the message from the latter being that the atmosphere was clear to Sandy Hook, so all expected to be in sight of New York in the morning. Towards evening the *Baltic* struck a bank of dense fog, and next morning when Mr. Emery got to the breakfast-table a fellow-voyager, replying to his remark

about landing at New York that day, said, "Why, we are taking you back." Mr. Emery could not understand. "Haven't you seen the notice?" asked his companion. "We're ordered back to help the *Republic*, which has collided with another liner." The search for the latter vessel was at the moment proceeding under the difficulties which the newspapers of a fortnight since made known to us. It was literally a case of groping in the darkness, but the electric antennæ of the Marconi apparatus did not get into touch with the *Republic's* antennæ until Captain J. B. Ranson put the *Baltic* on a circular course, gradually narrowing the circle. Then a moment came when Binns, of the *Republic*, caught the answering message of the *Baltic*.



THE "REPUBLIC."

Captain Ranson has since said: "We were sixty-four miles from the position given us in the first message from the *Republic*, but of course she was drifting all the time, and during our twelve hours' search I estimate we travelled 200 miles in our zigzag course before we found her, and all within a sea area of ten square miles." Mr. Emery is not likely to forget the weary search nor the pathetic scenes which awaited them when the *Baltic* reached the waterlogged and battered *Republic* and the heavily laden *Florida*. Every moment that the *Baltic* stood by was one of anxiety, for none knew when the *Republic* would heel over or take the final plunge to the bottom of the sea.

The tension was heightened when it was decided on the Saturday evening to transfer all the passengers from the *Florida* to the *Baltic*. It was a slow business until the men of the *Baltic* took charge of the boats, and they worked without abating all night until the morning. Mr. Emery says he has never seen humanity of all classes so bereft of the distinction of clothes as were these rescued people—a millionaire here clad in the first thing he could get hold of, a society beauty in a blanket—and all worked up to the borders of hysteria. The *Baltic* stood by the *Republic* until a tug and Government gunboat took charge of her, and it was during this wait that a fellow-passenger of Mr. Emery's took the photograph of the *Republic* which we reproduce—the white patch is the canvas which was stretched over the hole made by the *Florida*. This photograph was taken at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, and at eight o'clock that night the vessel sank. The *Baltic* reached New York early on Monday morning, January 25, and had a magnificent reception, being met down the Channel by many steamers which shrilled a welcome such as it is the experience of few liners to get. Mr. Emery had a busy week. He went across on some special "Vaseline" business, and had the opportunity of meeting the leading workers in the Chesebrough Co., besides time to see the chief sights of New York, before returning by the *Mauretania*, which left New York on February 3 and reached London on February 9, having made the record eastward passage. Thus ended a trip which was peculiarly memorable, especially for a first visit to the United States.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

SMUGGLING DRUGS.—The New York correspondent of the "Daily News," telegraphing on February 16, states that the Customs authorities have ordered the arrest of two stewards and a waiter of the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* on a charge of smuggling codeine. The authorities declare that a German syndicate has agents on many vessels, and has been operating in smuggled drugs for at least a year with great profit.

HONEY AND VINEGAR.—The Federal Government has recently prosecuted a number of dealers for selling honey which was declared to be adulterated and misbranded because it contained both invert sugar and glucose. Some chemists declare, however, that honey naturally contains these substances in small quantities, but the issue has not been fought out in court for the reason that all of the manufacturers and dealers proceeded against by the Government have thrown up their hands, entered pleas of guilty, and suffered the confiscation of their shipments. In a vinegar case the product was declared to be adulterated under the terms of the Food and Drugs Act because, while called cider vinegar, it was in fact a distilled product and was artificially coloured to imitate the substance made from apples. The use of the word "imitation" on the package would have prevented prosecution.

FOOD AND DRUG ACT DECISIONS.—The most recent judgments for misbranding drug-products include the following: The Hancock Liquid Sulphur Co., Baltimore, was fined \$100, the product sold being "an aqueous solution of commercial calcium sulphide," lauded as a cure for diphtheria and other diseases. The Globe Pharmaceutical Co., Dayton, described a product as "concentrated oil of pine compound," which was found to be "a mixture of a fixed oil, a resinous substance, and a small amount of volatile oil obtained by steam distillation, resembling turpentine." A fine of \$5 and costs was inflicted. The Victory Remedy Co., Dayton, was fined \$10 and costs for misbranding "Blackburn's cascara, wild lemon, castor-oil pills, compound." Analysis showed that the preparation contained "calcium sulphid, capsicum, atropin (introduced probably in the form of belladonna extract), and at most, if any, a trace of castor oil."

PERSIAN OPIUM.—The exports of Persian opium from Bushire, according to the Customs statistics, during 1907-8 amounted to 4,251 cwt., against 2,781 cwt. in 1906-7; exports to the U.K. were 2,950 cwt., against 640 cwt., and to China the exports were 894 cwt., against 1,959 cwt.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A letter for publication should always be a distinct communication; nothing else should be mixed up with it. Each query—no matter whether legal, dispensing, or general—should stand by itself, and the paper upon which it is written should always be backed with the shop stamp. We do not undertake to reply to queries by post. Write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with them. Letters received after Wednesday morning cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We supply by post (when a stamped and addressed envelope is provided) information as to the makers or agents for articles connected with pharmacy and the chemical and drug trades. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced are inserted under "Information Wanted."

The Plea for the Unqualified.

SIR,—I have carefully read the letters of "Spes" and "One over Forty," and the various other effusions, including those of Jay Mack, and, while realising their desperate straits, fail to see the fairness of their suggestion. It is a recognised fact that to be of any use in our trade a sum of not less than 100*l.* is required, and anyone who is mentally or financially unable to pass the Minor should become a butcher or draper or ally himself to some trade that has no relish of qualification outside experience in it. Men who have no money should save during their fairly well-paid juniorship, instead of wasting their time and substance in riotous living and then, when they are getting old, coming snivelling to us to be let off what we have bought with years of patient endeavour. Our Major certificates have become so much waste paper, and the new Act makes it possible for sundry easily earned diplomas to receive the same consideration as our Minor; but if the circumstances are made easier for the unqualified and a back entrance to our heaven granted to them, we have no possible excuse for our foolishness of coming into the trade and working out a supposed safe salvation in fear and trembling.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. (209/51.)

SIR,—Your correspondent "One over Forty" begins his letter with the question: How is Section 4 of the new Act to be made to operate for the benefit of unregistered men? Surely the Act was never intended to do this at all, but rather to improve, if possible, the present unhappy lot of those who, having expended time, trouble, and money in order to obtain their qualification, are prevented by unqualified substitutes from occupying the positions for which they have fitted themselves. In my opinion, it would be grossly unfair to allow a man to be registered without passing the Minor simply because he had been some years in the trade. The fact that chemists in business before the passing of the 1868 Act were allowed to be registered is certainly no precedent. Before that time there was no qualifying examination, and it would have been very hard had they been suddenly called upon to qualify perhaps late in life. The case of your correspondent (and others in a similar position) is entirely different. The examination has been in force practically all his life, and he has had the same opportunity of passing it as others, presuming, of course, that he has the necessary capacity; if he has not, I see no reason why he should be let in by a back door to a profession to which he has no right. If the Pharmaceutical Society should ever grant certificates on the grounds suggested by your correspondent it would be better to abolish the examination altogether, as it would then be simply reduced to a farce. I should be glad to know the opinions of other qualified men on this subject.

Yours obediently,
FAIR-PLAY. (211/9.)

Clapham Old Town, February 15.

SIR,—I cordially agree with all the opinions expressed and the schemes suggested by "X.Y.Z.," "Plausible Applicant," "Spes," and "One over Forty," but not one of them goes nearly far enough, each looking at the question only from his own point of view. Now, I would suggest to the Pharmaceutical Council that, in consequence of the powers conferred upon them by the new Act, they place upon the register the names of

- (a) All who ever attempted to pass the Minor.
- (b) All who thought about doing so, but didn't.
- (c) All sons of qualified men.
- (d) All who have ever been connected with the drug-trade in any capacity whatever.

Also that they insist upon one of these specially "qualified" ones to be employed in each and every premises where the business of a chemist and druggist is carried on. In order to give the qualified man a chance under this scheme I would suggest to the General Medical Council that they register as duly qualified medical practitioners

- (a) All chemists who have prescribed and supplied medicine for any complaint.
- (b) All so-called "quacks," itinerant pill-vendors, faith-healers, and the like.

I would further suggest to the Government that all restrictions of qualification be abolished, and that each and every man be allowed to follow his own bent and inclination without let or hindrance.

Yours respectfully,
West Bridgford, February 13. C. E. B. MERRIMAN.

SIR,—The suggestion of some of your correspondents that men who have been a number of years in the trade should be placed on the same level as qualified men is a most unfair one. The obtaining of the Minor certificate entails long preparation, some months of hard study, and a considerable expenditure of money in examination-fees, college-fees, lodgings, etc. What is the use of having a qualifying examination at all if the same result may be obtained without undergoing any ordeal? Do the General Medical Council grant a man a certificate of qualification because he has practised as a doctor (unregistered) for many years? An unregistered man may not call himself a dentist; the same should apply to chemists. Examinations raise the standard, and we want lifting up. Qualification without examination would be a downward step.

Yours faithfully,
QUALIFIED. (211/59.)

Mr. John Richardson (Hadfield) also writes on this subject. After recalling his experience of the Apothecaries' Assistants' examination twenty-five years ago, he expresses the opinion that holders of the certificate would be of little use to chemists, and, in the event of apothecaries' assistants being registered on the strength of what they have done at Blackfriars, he concludes:

I am afraid that the Pharmaceutical Society would find that there was very little need for their own examinations while there was such an easy back door open. It is all very well talking about rights of unqualified persons, vested interests, etc., but it strikes me that qualified chemists are entitled to some rights for which they have both worked and paid, and it is time they were considered. In the event of these unqualified men being registered, surely they will no more be entitled to appropriate our title "pharmacist" than the companies are, and they should be subject to the same conditions as to qualified management.

Certificates of Qualification.

SIR,—The fateful April 1 will soon be here. I would like to see an official diploma—something with a bit of size and importance, with a nice "blob" of red wax attached thereto—issued to the registered chemists, or pharmacists, shall I say? The present Minor certificate is most paltry, and is not at all likely to impress the public when it is compulsorily exhibited in our pharmacies. I would suggest a charge of 1*s.* to members and 2*s.* 6*d.* to non-members of the Society, provided that the long-suffering Treasurer is short of "shot" in his "locker" and the initial cost too great for the certificates to be issued gratis. It would be interesting to hear other members' opinions.

Yours truly,
H. C. BRIERLEY,

President Halifax and District Chemists' Association.
Akroydon, Halifax, February 15.

SIR,—I think some provision should be made for unregistered men who have been, say, twenty-five years in the business, such as a certificate to act as assistant and to take charge in the absence of the principal. There are many who will not bother you so many years, who, like myself, have stuck staunch to the legitimate drug-trade. I came into the trade in May, 1864, but was not twenty-one years old at the passing of the 1868 Act, therefore could not go in for the Modified examination. Sickness on my own part and, in addition, the support of a sick mother crippled me entirely for many years financially. My present employer I have been with over twenty-six years. I took charge of a place when I first came to him, as sole manager of a branch, am manager yet, and shall be till April 1. Without being egotistical, don't registered chemists think that a case like mine deserves some consideration?

Yours respectfully,

RHEI. (213/5.)

[Our correspondent was entitled to enter for the Modified examination, no age limit being fixed by the 1868 Act.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Divisional Secretaries.

SIR,—Now that the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill has passed and comes into force on April 1, I should suggest that the Pharmaceutical Society do away with Divisional Secretaries altogether and appoint a set of inspectors each to supervise a given district. The area governed by the Society could be split up into various districts, and each inspector would have control of that area, and thereby look out for infringements of the laws as regards chemists with branch shops under unqualified men, herbalists selling poisons, and drug-stores run by unqualified men. All the above cases are known to occur in every town up and down the country. Many divisional secretaries being men without qualified assistants, are not able thoroughly to investigate the cases, and the illegal practices are thus allowed to continue. There would certainly be more expense attached to such a system as that outlined above, but that would be counterbalanced by the extra amount obtained in fines.

Yours truly,

EX-DIVISIONAL SECRETARY. (211/71.)

"The Business of a Chemist"

SIR,—Since reading your reply to "Cytas" in the *C. & D.*, my wife and I have hardly ceased laughing. Boots, Cash Chemists, in this town will supply you with almost anything from a cup of tea, a picture-frame, hand-bag, etc., and since chemists sell such things, we are wondering whether the jeweller or picture-frame maker will not after April 1 be liable to be prosecuted for "carrying on the business of a chemist." A pharmaceutical chemist not far away deals in hairpins, toilet-rolls, combs, etc., and we are also wondering whether the fancy stores opposite will not be proceeded against for "carrying on the business of a chemist." How dare they breathe unless they qualify by the Pharmaceutical Society's examination? Even a poor B.Sc. must not call himself a chemist, and a dispenser must not write over his store that he is a dispenser. I wonder where things will end?

Faithfully yours,

CUTE. (170/39.)

A Brief Biography.

An Indentured Apprentice (175/24) sends us the following account of how he has drifted into drug-store proprietorship:

Apprenticed to a chemist by examination in the year 1876 for the term of six years. During my apprenticeship the advice given to me as help to my future was practically nil. My master became an inveterate drinker. All information to advance my knowledge in business was gained by my own tact. It was not until I became an assistant that I found I had a Preliminary examination to pass before taking "Minor." I began to work up at once for it, and sat several times, failing each time in one subject. Latin, the sacred subject, I mostly passed. Finally I became disgusted, and went in for subjects for "Minor," so as to make myself efficient for good-class businesses. This I succeeded in, and after having five years' first-class experience in Oxford and West-end London shops, I felt equal to anything in connection with the trade. So decided, seeing my prospects for passing "Minor" were far distant (the Preliminary being the stumbling-block), to open drug-store. My old master's friend approached me and sold me his

business, he having gone from bad to worse, and I have now had twenty-two years' this month experience as drug-store proprietor. I only blame the humbug with the Preliminary that I to-day am not on the chemist roll. I am willing now to be examined for certificate if my thirty-three years' experience is taken into consideration, and prepared to stand by Society and help them to do justice to the trade.

This account appears to be written under the impressions that the writer is as deserving of registration as an Army compounder, and that the Pharmaceutical Society ought to register such as he by setting aside one of the statutory conditions—viz., the Preliminary examination. An appeal of this nature is perfectly hopeless.

The Territorial Plan for Chemists.

SIR,—I consider that the correspondence under the above heading must prove of much interest to our craft. I trust that we shall shortly hear that the Pharmaceutical Society are moving in this important matter. Personally, I am somewhat keen on the subject, and in response to our local Press, who are persistently appealing for candidates to fill the local territorial ranks, I am prepared to accept one of the many vacant commissions in the Territorial R.A.M.C., and to give and bear the necessary time and expense. Certain information I have received, however, prevents me from formally applying. It is to the effect that the present regulations constitute a closed door to pharmacists. I may say that I have had six years' Volunteer training, also that the local commanding officer would regard me as a desirable acquisition to the corps.

I am, faithfully yours,

Surbiton Hill, S.W. W. E. CLARKE.

[We may appropriately mention here that we have received a letter from Sir John Barker, Bart., M.P., High Street, Kensington, W., with reference to a conference between employers and the Secretary of State for War regarding the Territorials, which has been called for Tuesday, February 23, at 4 o'clock, at the Whitehall Rooms. Sir John makes an earnest appeal to employers "to rally to the call for co-operation, a call not so much from Whitehall as from the nation itself, so that the voluntary army of home defence may more surely be made the potential work of the national will." Sir John is to hold an informal reception on the occasion of the Conference. The only firm connected with the drug-trade in the list sent with this letter of London business houses who are willing to give twenty-one days' holiday every year on full pay to those of their staff who belong to the Territorial Army is that of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons. We may add that those in the offices, 42 Cannon Street, who are in the Territorials enjoy this privilege.]

Costs in Trade-mark Oppositions.

SIR,—Under the old practice persons entered confidently into trade-mark oppositions well aware that the Registrar had no power in the ordinary way to award costs, and that each side had to bear its own. Now all this is altered, as the new Act expressly provides that the Registrar may award such costs as he thinks fit. Generally speaking, to the victor come the spoils; consequently the pros and cons of a matter should be well weighed before embarking in an opposition, as there are many pitfalls for the unwary. A frivolous opposition meets its just reward, and the loser is mulcted in costs. Many chemists—and others—have burnt their fingers in this way, being ignorant of the new practice. It is therefore thought that a timely word of warning will not be out of place, and may perhaps save temper as well as purse.

Yours faithfully,

REGINALD W. BARKER.

56 Ludgate Hill, E.C., February 11.

Cascara Sagrada.

SIR,—Referring to Mr. Allen's letter in your issue of February 6, I recall that the late Mr. Skinner, chemist, Govan, Glasgow, used to claim that he was the first to introduce cascara into this country. He imported it direct, I always understood, from Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., at the request of a local medical man. Perhaps Mr. Skinner's successor in business, Mr. McKinnon, might be able to give the actual date when it was first sold in Govan. Glasgow took early to cascara, and the drug was very popular there long before it was heard of in many other centres. One reason for this was that it was taken up with great zeal by Dr. Robert Bell, at that time a leading gynaecologist in Glasgow, but now practising in London.

Yours truly,

GLASWEGIAN. (214/23.)

A Tooth-brush Incident.

SIR,—Of the numerous accessories in the shop of the chemist and druggist one of the most important is a good tooth-brush, for it entails a demand for other toilet articles—tooth powder, mouth-washes, etc. If the man is a dentist, confidence follows, and a profitable patient is secured. But it must be acknowledged that a really good tooth-brush is not of such frequent occurrence as one of inferior quality. Foreign-made articles are foisted on the public at absurdly low prices, and pushed by traders of various denominations, who neither know nor care about quality if they can realise a profit. In illustration of this fact, an instance may be quoted. A lady was induced to purchase a cheap tooth-brush from a draper, and used it for the first time on a Sunday morning preparatory to going to church; the bristles were loose, and one of them stuck in her throat, nor could she dislodge it by any effort. Being much worried, a surgeon was sent for, who did the necessary and charged her 10s. The lady returned to the chemist for a brush of the kind she had always been supplied with, candidly acknowledging that the draper's tooth-brush was the most expensive, by ten times the price of a good one.

Yours truly,

M.P.S. (214/16.)

Selling Value.

SIR,—In reply to "Worker" (*C. & D.*, January 30, p. 208), I am of opinion that net profit 260*l.* from 1,200*l.* takings is fair with average purchases 5*l.* Smaller sales mean greater gross profits. Is he watching the penny-worths? Stock is remarkably low, considering he is not preparing to sell the business. Perhaps the absence of travellers from his village accounts for that; more probably the stocktaking keeps the stock at a right figure. Goodwill is not easy to value from an easy-chair, but if (1) position good, (2) property modern, (3) lease simple and sensible, (4) fittings suitable, and (5) trade not more personal than could be picked up with a good introduction by a reasonably good man, the goodwill is anything up to half a year's net profit—say, 75*l.* to 100*l.*, depending on opposition, wine-licence value, house accommodation, books in order, and general security of continuance of trade irrespective of owner. It is ridiculous to offer such a place, having no overload of stock, without goodwill.

JAY MACK.

Appreciations.

I think this year's *Diary* is just splendid.—*L. E.* (210/57), Maclear, South Africa.

Have appreciated *Diary* exceedingly.—*F. S.* (186/16), Hautes-Pyrénées, France.

The *Diary* for this year reached me on New Year's morning in good condition. It is a splendid work, and a better New Year gift no chemist could have.—*C. S.* (210/74), New South Wales.

I look with great expectancy and delight for every issue of the *C. & D.*, which is the very acme of a chemist's requirements and chokeful of interesting and invaluable advice.—*Phar. Chem.* (210/38.)

Assistants' Salaries and Living.

SIR,—The letter appearing in your issue of February 6 by "Managing Assistant" is one which will commend itself to qualified men generally. A minimum wage of 2*l.* 10s. a week, or an equivalent if indoors, is neither an extravagant nor impossible demand, and if the proposition were acted on unitedly there should be little difficulty in securing what can only be called "fair remuneration." Undoubtedly the greatest difficulty would be arranging the "indoor equivalent." Some men would be prepared to sacrifice something financially to enjoy the luxury of living out; hence the migration to the "stores." Too often do employers forget that the assistant is a human being like themselves, and not an automaton. By recognising this simple fact "the stores" obtained the services of the qualified man, and will continue to do so as long as they continue to offer better conditions. What is the general complaint among employers regarding the new Act? "It won't benefit them at all; it will help the qualified assistant, but not them." This one-sided policy lies at the root of all their troubles. Personally, I cannot express any opinion of the conditions in the stores, but after fourteen years' service

with retail employers I know something of the misery of the "indoor crib," and I cannot say I am at all contented with things as they are. I know that this is the opinion of many who are similarly situated.

Yours faithfully,

CANNY SCOT. (206/41.)

A System of Accounts for Chemists.

SIR,—In my letter to you on the above, which you published on February 6, there was an important omission in the balance-sheet—viz., stock. Of course, no balance-sheet could be compiled without this asset.

Yours truly,

F. KEMSEY-BOURNE.

SIR,—I have read Mr. Kemsey-Bourne's remarks upon my article with much interest. I do not doubt that his suggestions are in accord with correct accountantship; but we must recollect that in small businesses time devoted to bookkeeping is time taken from the even more important department of developing one's trade. A chemist's bookkeeping should therefore aim at giving the required information with a minimum of labour. Let us see how far Mr. Kemsey-Bourne's suggestions fall in with the above necessity:

DAY-BOOK.—Every trained chemist knows approximately the amount of profit yielded by each class of goods. To sort out his invoices at the end of the month, and enter them in the manner I indicated, occupies little time, and has other advantages which I will deal with later. If the chemist is a careful stockkeeper this will give him all the information required, and the extra labour of analysing the sales, recommended by Mr. Kemsey-Bourne, will not repay the loss of time. Moreover, the analysing-column system is not a good one for this particular purpose, as I shall show later.

JOURNAL.—This, Mr. Kemsey-Bourne says, is not essential. It nevertheless facilitates a chemist's accounts. It will be seen that the book I called the journal includes the purchase-journal mentioned by Mr. Kemsey-Bourne, and also the cash account, the discount and returns accounts, and any special accounts the chemist may think well at any time to introduce. Hence this journal reduces the number of books which might otherwise be found necessary.

PETTY-CASH BOOK.—Your correspondent thinks this unnecessary. I regard it as most important. The most frequent source of error in a chemist's accounts arises from the omission to enter some of the numerous small payments he and his assistants are constantly making, often when their minds are occupied with some dispensing problem or other matter. It is so easy to omit to enter some small payment. It is therefore desirable to keep the petty-cash book quite distinct from other accounts, and to draw a cheque from time to time for this purpose. This book should be balanced up with the petty-cash money still in hand at least once a day, before it is too late to recall any transactions since the last balancing, and to rectify any omissions. Much labour is saved by having analysing columns in this book and posting the totals once a month. These payments are similar in all pharmacies, and vary very little, hence the analysing column does very well in this case, but a column for sundry payments should be included.

GENERAL-CASH ACCOUNT.—Mr. Kemsey-Bourne's method of keeping this is no doubt up to date, but I found it simpler and better to make my cash account correspond exactly with the bank pass-book, and deal with all cash payments in the petty-cash account. Discounts can be best entered when the debtors' or creditors' accounts are balanced in the ledgers, small adjustments being frequently required when accounts are balanced. I found it easier to have a discount account in my journal than to use a discount column in the cash-book. All bills should be receipted by small tickets taken from a small book with counterfoils. This makes it impossible to forget to enter the payment of a bill, and thus gets rid of the cause of much trouble in retail businesses. It is best to post direct from these counterfoils into the ledger accounts: this not only reduces risk of errors in posting, but saves the time which would be needed to post first into the cash account and then to the ledger. The amount received in payment for ledger accounts can be readily ascertained from these counterfoils and entered in the cash account in the manner indicated.

PURCHASE-ACCOUNT JOURNAL.—Mr. Kemsey-Bourne condemns my method of analysing purchases as old fashioned. I found the old-fashioned method the best for this particular purpose. A modern chemist so frequently adds side-lines to his business which he requires to watch that a system by which the analysis of the purchases can be varied at any time without causing confusion is of great value. The old-fashioned method admits of this, but the method of analysing by means of a number of fixed analysing columns is obviously not nearly so elastic as that which I recommend.

I think it probable that if Mr. Kemsey-Bourne kept a chemist's accounts under precisely the same conditions as those the chemist works under, he would modify his system to some extent. In my system only the day-book and the petty-cash book require to be posted up to date; the remainder can be attended to as opportunity arises. I doubt whether Mr. Kemsey-Bourne's suggestions, if adopted, would fall in with this requirement. My system served admirably for the business of which I was proprietor, but in another type of business I should probably vary my system and might adopt some of Mr. Kemsey-Bourne's suggestions. It is the varying nature of the chemist's business which makes his bookkeeping both difficult and important.

Yours truly,

AUTHOR OF A SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Dispensing Notes.

Colour from Essential Oils.

P. D. O. (195/27) says he mixed together—

Ol. menth. pip. exotic. ...	3j.
Ol. gaultheriæ ...	5ss.
Ol. caryoph. ...	℥x.
Spt. chlorof. ad ...	3iss.

He obtained a beautiful, deep-red colour, quite bright and permanently clear. Since that he has used other samples of the same drugs and failed to get the coloration. In the first instance the oils themselves on uniting produced a slight colour, which was immediately intensified on the addition of the spirit. What is the explanation of the colour? [The pink coloration is evidently due to a trace of iron in the peppermint oil, which is generally imported in tins, and so often becomes contaminated with iron. This, reacting with the methyl salicylate in the wintergreen oil in presence of alcohol, forms salicylate of iron, a dilute solution of which has a pink colour. Rectified peppermint oil should be used in dispensing the mixture.]

Pepsin and Nitric Acid.

J. R. (Panama) (160/13) has dispensed the following, and in a few days the cork was blown out of the bottle. Why?

Acid. nitric. dil. ...	3ij.
Aq. destillatæ ...	3ij.
Ess. pepsini ad ...	3vj.

M.

[Assuming that the pepsin essence which was used contained hydrochloric acid, as most, if not all, such preparations do, reaction occurs analogous to that which takes place in making dilute nitro-hydrochloric acid. Nitrous and chlorine gaseous compounds are formed. We have made the mixture with several pepsin essences and let the mixtures stand for a week or more. While the products above mentioned were formed in every case, we did not observe evidence of other results. In no case was the cork blown out of the bottle. In the warmer climate of Panama, however, the reaction would take place more energetically and be completed in a shorter time, so that the blowing out of the cork is to be expected.]

Legal Queries.

Qualified (211/31).—An Inland Revenue officer has recently told a chemist in conversation that the Board cannot be bothered prosecuting small shopkeepers for selling spirituous medicines; "the game is not worth the candle." That is all we can add to the reply to "G. H. F." No change of the law is contemplated.

X. Y. Z. (212/56).—The sign is not an infringement of the Pharmacy Act, but it is illegal for you to own a retail shop in which poisons are sold or dispensed.

T. T. (210/5).—The new Act says that nitric acid and other articles in Section 5 shall be labelled "Poisonous," that word having, at Mr. Idris's suggestion, been substituted for "Poison." In law the two are as different as chalk from

cheese, so you had better add the suffix "ous" to all the labels you have in stock.

B. & Co. (210/34).—(1) Our book department supplies official copies of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act post free for five half-penny stamps. (2) Borough Councils and County Councils in England and Wales are the local authorities who are charged with licensing under Section 3, the County Councils dealing with places of 10,000 population or under. In Scotland Town Councils and County Councils are the local authorities.

Up. Idris (193/63).—Your letter amounts to the assertion that an unregistered man has as much right as a registered man to be proprietor or manager of a shop where poisons are sold and prescriptions dispensed, which is absurd.

Nonwit (203/21).—An unqualified person in partnership with a registered chemist carrying on business as a chemist is liable to prosecution in England and Wales under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

Cascadian (206/39).—"Stomach and liver mixture" is not a dutiable title.

M. M. (207/3).—"Primrose ointment for the skin" is not a dutiable description, but cuts, burns, and stiff joints are human ailments, and reference to them makes the ointment liable to duty. The Board of Inland Revenue have not, as far as we are aware, required bile beans, other than the original and Davidson's, to be stamped. The fact that the original bile beans are a dutiable medicine does not necessarily imply that all pills sold as bile beans must be stamped.

Rex (206/69).—If a limited company continue to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist after March 31, it must appoint the qualified manager as superintendent, and notify the fact to the Registrar under the Pharmacy Act. If the company use the title "chemists and druggists," the superintendent must also be on the board of directors.

W. A. Lanes (196/48) proposes to send out some sample-cases containing one or two varieties of ointment, each of which is a patent medicine; the selling-price of the lot will be 1s. Will one single 1d. revenue stamp over the outside box be sufficient, or will each article contained in same have to bear a stamp? [Each box of ointment must be stamped. Several magisterial decisions are to this effect.]

H. J. M. (211/67).—The Board of Inland Revenue in practice extends the known, admitted, and approved remedies exemption to persons carrying on business as drug-store keepers, whether or not they are registered chemists.

H. C. R. (212/44).—Invented words should be protected by trade-mark registration; by themselves they cannot be copyrighted.

W. (214/1).—The label would not make the pills dutiable.

Slippers (214/5).—(1) See the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 236. The approximate official cost for registering a company with capital of 500*l.* is 6*l.* (2) The superintendent required by companies under Section 3 (4 *a* and *b*) of the new Act is a registered chemist who has control and management of the business so far as it relates to the keeping, retailing, and dispensing of poisons. He must not act in the same capacity for any other company. We cannot at present say that a company will comply with the statute by appointing as superintendent a chemist who spends the day up to 4 P.M. as a dispenser elsewhere, and from then until closing-time in the company's premises as superintendent. (3) The recent decision in the case of the Attorney-General *v.* Smith and others referred solely to the use of titles by that company and the personal defendant. If the decision is to be regarded as of general application, the employment by a company of a registered dentist will not legalise the use of dental titles. (4) A company carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist, and using that title, must make its superintendent a director; accordingly he must hold the number of shares which the memorandum of association requires for qualification as a director.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

P. W. (185/63).—LIME-CREAM.—The recipe you are thinking of is, we believe, the ammonia liniment as modified by Mr. Raubenheimer (*C. & D.*, November 14, 1908, p. 760). Here

is an economical formula for lime-cream which has not previously been published in the *C. & D.*:

Nut oil	...	...	...	20 oz.
Lime-water	...	...	...	9 oz.
Saccharated solution of lime	...	...	...	3 oz.
Glycerin	...	...	...	2 oz.
Powdered borax	...	...	...	32 grains
Oil of lemon	...	...	...	2 dr.
Oil of cloves	...	...	...	24 minims
Oil of bergamot	...	...	...	40 minims

Put the oil and perfumes into a large bottle, add the lime-water and lime-solution previously mixed, an ounce at a time, shaking for five minutes after each addition. Then add the borax dissolved in the glycerin.

H. W. J. (183/31).—**SOLUBLE ESSENCES.**—Your inquiry is rather vague, but you will find the following formulæ good for making herbal beverages:

Sassafras Essence.

Oil of sassafras	...	...	...	90 minims
Rectified spirit	...	...	...	9 oz.
Distilled water	...	...	...	8 oz.

Peppermint Essence.

Oil of peppermint	...	...	...	90 minims
Rectified spirit	...	...	...	10 oz.
Distilled water	...	...	...	7 oz.

Lemon Essence.

Fresh lemon-peel	...	...	...	4 oz.
Fresh Tangerine orange-peel	...	...	...	1 oz.
Rectified spirit	...	...	...	12 oz.
Water	...	...	...	8 oz.

The peels are freed from the inner white portion by grating and then macerated in the spirit and water for four days, pressed, and filtered.

P. S. (Newfoundland).—**WHITE LINIMENT** as your sample is matched by dissolving 1 oz. of camphor-flowers in 6 oz. sesame oil (by weight), and shaking with 1 oz. (by weight) of solution of ammonia.

York (South Africa) (210/58).—**GONORRHOEA PASTE.**—Mix 3 oz. copaiba balsam with 84 grains of light calcined magnesia previously moistened with water and heat on a water-bath for half-an-hour with frequent stirring. Next add an equal quantity of powdered cubebs. If the mass becomes too hard, it must be thinned with balsam of copaiba.

C. D. (Gand) (190/57).—**BOOKS ON OPOTHERAPY.**—Paton's "New Serum Therapy" (6s., Baillière); Bosanquet's "Serums, Vaccines, and Toxines in Treatment and Diagnosis" (7s. 6d., Cassell).

Agricola (152/38).—**BOOKS ON AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND DAIRY FARMING.**—The following are some of the best-known books treating of the science of agriculture: Fream's "Elements of Agriculture" (3s. 6d., Murray); Wallace's "Agriculture" (3s., Chambers); Coleman and Addyman's "Practical Agricultural Chemistry" (Longmans); Aikman's "Manures and Principles of Manuring" (6s. 6d., Blackwood); Snyder's "Chemistry of Soils and Fertilisers" (Chemical Publishing Co., Easton, Pa.); Percival's "Agricultural Botany" (7s. 6d., Duckworth); Woll's "Handbook for Farmers and Dairymen" (6s. 6d., Chapman & Hall); Grotenfelt and Woll's "Principles of Modern Dairy Practice" (8s. 6d., Chapman & Hall); Wilcox and Smith's "Farmer's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture" (15s., Paul, Trench); Stephen's "Book of the Farm," 3 vols. (three guineas, Blackwood); Green and Young's "Encyclopaedia of Agriculture," 2 vols. published (Green, Edinburgh); Bailey's "Cyclopaedia of American Agriculture," 4 vols. (Macmillan). The leaflets published by the Board of Agriculture should also be consulted. These are obtainable free, or in two books, containing Nos. 1-100 and 101-200, at 6d. each. For very full information on agricultural analysis, Wiley's book is recommended. This is published in three volumes by the Chemical Publishing Co., Easton, Pa., two volumes being already out. Special books will need to be consulted on irrigation, the names of which we will gladly supply.

"**ARMY PILL No. 9.**"—In reply to the note in the *C. & D.*, February 13, p. 278, several readers have sent us the following formula:

Hydrarg. subchlor.	...	...	...	...
Pil. rhei co.	...	...	...	...
Pil. coloc. co.	...	...	...	aa gr. ij.

Ft. pil. j.

Mr. Thos. Stephenson, F.C.S., Edinburgh, informs us that the recipe appears on p. 164 of the "Regulations for the Army Medical Service," 1900 edition.

HAIR-GROWER.—The difficulty in regard to the recipe submitted by a correspondent in the *C. & D.*, February 13, p. 278,

is solved by a correspondent, who states that the original formula is as follows:

Bay rum	...	...	...	16 oz.
Quinine sulphate	...	...	...	1 oz.
Oil of rosemary	...	...	...	½ oz.
Rose-water	...	...	...	2 pints
Alcohol	...	...	...	1 gall.

Mix.

Amicus (199/8).—**OVARY TONIC** for poultry.—This is the ferrous-chloride syrup which we have examined several times within the last few months. The formula was given in the *C. & D.*, November 21, 1908, p. 807.

Gloy (163/4).—**NOVOCAIN-SUPRARENIN DENTAL TABLETS.**—According to the makers' formula these contain in each tablet

Novocain	...	...	...	0.02 gram
Suprarenin borate	...	...	...	0.000075 gram
Sodium chloride	...	...	...	0.009 gram

One tablet in 2 c.c. of water gives a 1-per-cent. novocaine solution, or in 1 c.c. of water a 2-per-cent. solution. The wholesale agents (Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) send out the following directions for use:

The tablets should be dissolved in sterilised water. For difficult extractions use the 2-per-cent. solution; for simple extractions use the 1-per-cent. solution. Inject hypodermically 1 c.c. of the solution, three-fourths on the external side and one-fourth on the internal side of the alveolus, and in five minutes the extraction can be performed painlessly. Loose teeth may be extracted by simply applying a 2-per-cent. solution on a plug of cotton-wool to the gums. The anaesthesia lasts from half to three-quarters of an hour.

In comparison with cocaine, novocain is much less toxic, but we advise that even where there are several teeth to extract not more than 2 c.c. of the solution should be employed. Strict antiseptic conditions must be observed in using the injection, when novocain will be found not to produce sloughing, after-pain, or any irritation of the gum. For children we should not advise the use of a stronger solution than ½ per cent., and the minimum quantity of that.

M. P. S. (191/74).—**REMOVING TATTOO-MARKS.**—It is glycerole of papain that your customer requires. See *C. & D.*, January 9, p. 68, for references to the various methods of removing tattoo-marks.

A. T. B. (188/60).—(1) The ointment specially recommended for piles appears to be ung. acidi carbolici B.P., made with white paraffins. (2) We will have the correct notice inserted.

H. B. R. (183/53).—**LAUNDRY-LIQUID.**—The sample you send is soluble oil or Turkey-red oil. It is prepared by mixing two parts of castor oil with one part of sulphuric acid (sp. gr. 1.84) and allowing the mixture to stand for twenty-four hours. It is then washed with a strong solution of common salt to free it from excess of acid, and is finally neutralised with ammonia or caustic soda. "H. B. R." states that this is used by his customer in the laundry business for preventing the iron from sticking to the cloth that is being ironed. It is added to the starch-water.

Poisons Schedule on a Card.

We have now ready a card showing on the front page the Schedule of Poisons and other poisons provisions which will come into force on April 1; on the back is a supplementary list of poisons. The card is corded to hang up, and will be found most convenient and useful in every pharmacy or wholesale house. Post free for six penny stamps on application to the Book Department, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. May also be obtained at the published price with goods from the following wholesale houses:

Barclay & Sons, Ltd., London.
 Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London and Liverpool.
 Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
 Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.
 Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds.
 J. Ismay & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 T. H. Lloyd & Co., Leicester.
 S. Maw, Son & Sons, London.
 F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., London.
 W. Paterson & Sons, Aberdeen.
 Raimes & Co., York.
 Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.
 Sangers, Easton Road, N.W.
 Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

SPECIAL NOTE.—We would be glad if those who have the card would erase the acidol entry on the supplementary list.

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By Royal Warrants to
their Majesties

The



TO H.M. THE KING.

KING

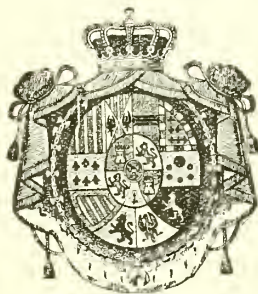
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QUEEN



TO H.M. THE QUEEN.

And also



to their Majesties

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AWARDED 21 PRIZE MEDALS.

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These products are made by the Ammonia Process, and are distinguished from others by their great purity.

**Bicarbonate
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This Bicarbonate answers all the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. It is a pure, refined, and recrystallised salt, particularly free from metals or any base other than soda.

This sodium bicarbonate is specially suitable for the preparation of granular effervescent preparations and salines, seidlitz powders and baking powders, and is well adapted for other medicinal and domestic purposes. It is the purest and cheapest sodium bicarbonate made.

**Concentrated
Crystal
Soda.**

This sodium compound (sodium sesquicarbonate) is a variety of carbonate of soda in small silky crystals, containing much less water than ordinary washing soda; 1 lb. of it does the work of 2 lbs. of washing soda. Concentrated crystal soda is excellently suited for chemists' trade; they can make a speciality of it, and it is also suited for making water-softeners, brush powders, hair-wash powders, and the like.

Pure Alkali.
58 Degrees.

A dry white powder; dissolves quickly and easily in water, making an excellent detergent for use by printers, bleachers, dyers, and for bottle washing. Is nearly equal to 99 per cent. carbonate of soda; is much used by glass, paper, and soap makers. The best alkali for soap powders and washing powders.

**Pure
Soda
Crystals.**

NOTE.—Proceedings have been taken by the Board of Trade against a person for selling as Soda Crystals an adulterated article, and the High Court has upheld the conviction. See the case of **FOWLER v. CRIPPS**, heard on 8th November, 1905, before a Divisional Court, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wills, and Mr. Justice Darling.

**Caustic
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The minimum prices are fixed at:—

Retail ... 7½d. size at 7½d. each	Wholesale, 7½d. size at 6/3 doz.
Do. ... 1/1½ " 1 - "	Do. 1/1½ " 10/- "
Do. ... 2/9 " 2/6 "	Do. 2/9 " 25/- "

All Orders under £2 value, net on Rails. Orders for £2 and upwards, Carriage Paid. Orders for £5 and upwards, subject to 5 per cent. discount.

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Enquiries for Showcards, Handbills, Counter Bills, &c., with Customer's name, will be promptly attended to.

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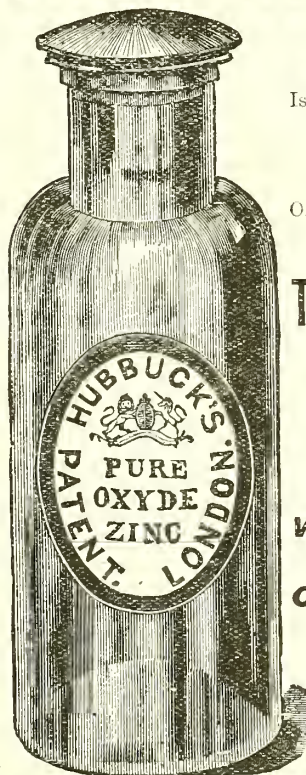
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the Manufacturers; also in 1-lb. Boxes and
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Baiss Bros. & Stevenson
(Lim.).
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Bell, Jno., & Co.
Bleasdale (Lim.) [(Lim.).
Boot's Pure Drug Co.
Burgoyne, Burbidge &
Clay, Dod & Co. (Co.
Cockburn & Co. (Lim.).
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Dakin Brothers.
Davey Hill & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher &
Webb (Lim.).
Ferris & Co.
Gale & Co.
Glasgow Apothecaries' Co.
Glasgow New Apothecaries' Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan.
Harkness, Beaumont &
Co.
Hatrack, W. & R., & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis.

Hirst, Brooke & Hirst.
Hodgkinson, Prestons &
King.
Hodgkinsons, Clarke &
Ward.
Horner & Sons.
Huskisson, H. O., & Co.
Imman's Stores (of Edinburgh).
Ismay, John, & Sons.
Lofthouse & Saltmer.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Pinkerton, Gibson & Co.
Raines, Clark & Co.
Raines & Co.
Rankin & Borland.
Silversides, R. B. G.
Southall Bros. & Barclay.
Sumner, R. & Co.
Taylor, James.
Thompson, John (Lim.).
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Orleans.
Langley & Michaels, San
Francisco.
Lehn & Fink, New
York.

McKesson & Robbins, New
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Muth Brothers & Co.,
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With various labels and varied finish. A homogeneous Pure White Cream,
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3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	White French Limes.
21/- to 24/-	24/- to 30/-	30/- to 36/-	40/- to 48/-	per gross.

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CARBONATE, CALCINED, AND FLUID.

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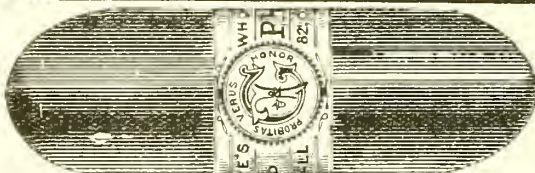
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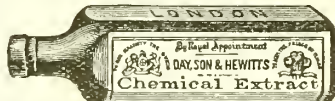
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Pharmaceutical Journal, Oct. 22, 1904.

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DISCOUNT { 5 per cent. on £1 worth.
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Most Wholesale Houses supply on equal terms.



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Acid. Tart., cryst. or pulv., B.P., 1885, 1 cwt. @ 10½d.; 7 lbs. @ 11½d. lb.; parv. ½d. lb. extra.
Ammon. Carb. lump, 3 cwt. @ 3½d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.; powder, ½d. lb. extra.
Bals. Copaiba pure, 44 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.
Bismuth. P.B. Carb., 28 lbs. @ 7/7 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7/10 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 8/1 lb.; subnit., 1/- lb. less.
Camphor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; ½ oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; ½ oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 cwt. lots, 1d. lb. less.
Chlorodyne, 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
***Chloroform**, pure B.P., 12 8-lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.; 8 lbs. @ 1/8½ lb.; 6 1-lb. bottles. @ 1/10½ lb.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. P.B., 25 oz. @ 7/6 oz.; 4 oz. @ 7/10 oz.; 1 oz. @ 8/- oz.
Cream Tartar, 98 % powder, 1 cwt. @ 76/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
***Dec. Aloes Co. Conc.** 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 2/1 lb. Sine croco, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
***Dec. Cinchonae (Rubra) Conc.** 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
***Dec. Senegae Conc.** 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
Dragon's Blood, English Ground, 1 cwt @ 1/10½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/-½d. lb.
Ess. Lemon (Oil), Original Coppers, 12 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 5/3 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.
Ext. Cascara Sagradae, Liq. B.P., 10 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10 lb.
***Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq. B.P.**, 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.; solid 4d. lb. extra.

*Liq. Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
 * " Bismuth. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.
 * " Easton., p.s. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
 * " Ferri Iod. p.s. 1-7, 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.
 * " Iodi Fort. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.
 * " Morphine Acet. or Hydrochlor. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
 * " Opii Fed., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.
 * " Pruni Virg. p.s. 1-7, 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
 * " Rhacados pro syr., 1 to 7, 5 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
 * " Rbel p.s. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
 * " Santali Co., 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.
 * " Sennae Dulc., 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
 * " Sennae pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
Manna, fine flake, 14 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.
Methyl Salicyl. 56 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/10 lb.
Morphia Diacetyl. Hydrochlor., 1 oz. @ 10/6 oz.
Morphine Acet. Hydrochlor. or Salph., Pulv., B.P., 16 oz. @ 7/1 oz.; 8 oz. @ 7/4 oz.; 1 oz. @ 7/8 oz.; Tart. or Bimeconate, 1 oz. @ 9/6 oz.
Ol. Cajuput, 16 oz. Bots., @ 2/9 lb.
Ol. Caryoph. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 3/5 lb.
Ol. Cocoa Nucis finest White, 80 lbs. @ 45/- cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.
Ol. Eucalypt., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/1 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/1½ lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/2½ lb.
Ol. Menth. Pip., Hotchkiss original Bots. 21 oz. each @ 9/7 lb.; 6 Bots. @ 9/4 lb.; 18 Bots. @ 8/11 lb.; American, 20 lbs. @ 6/6 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/4 lb.; Japanese, 60 lbs. @ 4/8 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 5/- lb.

*Tinct. Belladon. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.
 *Tinct. Benzoin Comp. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 8½d. lb.
 *Tinct. Camph. Comp. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.
 *Tinct. Cantaridis, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
 *Tinct. Capsici B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.
 *Tinct. Card. Comp. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
 *Tinct. Catechu P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; bond, 7½d. lb.
 *Tinct. Chlorof. c. Morph. Comp. B.P. 1885, 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; bond, 1/5½ lb.
 *Tinct. Cinchon. Comp. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; bond, 10½d. lb.
 *Tinct. Cinchon. Rub. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 10d. lb.
 *Tinct. Digitalis B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; bond, 5½d. lb.
 *Tinct. Gelsem. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.
 *Tinct. Gentianae Comp. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
 *Tinct. Hyoscyam., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
 *Tinct. Iodi B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/2 lb.; bond, 1/1½ lb.; decolor, 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.
 *Tinct. Lavandulae Comp. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; bond, 6½d. lb. [9d. lb.]
 *Tinct. Myrrhae B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; bond, 5½d. lb.
 *Tinct. Nucis Vom. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; bond, 5½d. lb.
 *Tinct. Opii B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.; bond, 1/11 lb.

Cocaine

Lin. Camph.

Quinine

Hydrargyrum P.B., 75 lb. bottle @ 167/-; 10 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.; Ammon., 7 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; c. Creta, 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; Iodid. Rub., 7 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.; Oxid. Rub., 7 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; Perchlor. 7 lbs. @ 2/4½ lb.; Subchlor., 7 lbs. @ 2/8½ lb.; Sulph., c. Sulph., 7 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 3-lb. quantities 1d. lb. extra, 1 lb. quantities 2d. lb. extra.
 *Inf. Aurant. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
 *Inf. Aurant. Comp. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
 * " Buchu Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
 * " Calumbae Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 *Inf. Caryoph. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 *Inf. Cascarella Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
 * " Cinchonae Acid, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
 *Inf. Gentianae Co., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 * " Quassiae Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
 * " Rbel Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
 * " Rosae And. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
 * " Senegae Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
 *Inf. Valerian Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
Iodoform Pulv. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 12/- lb.; 3 lbs. @ 12½ lb.; 1 lb. @ 12/7 lb. [1b.]
Iodum. resub. B.P., 7 lb. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/3 lb.
Isinglass, Brazil, fine cut, 7 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.; Russian, finest, 7 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/- lb. Ribbon or Sheet, 7 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
Licorice Juice, 4 and 2 oz. Sticks, 5 cwt. @ 57/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 58/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
 *Lin. Aconiti Meth., 5 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/6 lb. [1/8 lb.]
 *Lin. Bellad. Meth., 5 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/10 lb.
Lin. Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/3d. lb.
Lin. Sapo Meth., 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Lin. Tereb. Acet., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
Linseed c. Oil, Crushed, 3 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 16/6 cwt.
 *Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/6½ lb.
 * " Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb. [7d. lb.]
 * " Arsenicallis. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @

OL. Olivae, P.B., good yellow, 46 galls. @ 5/- gall. 2 galls. @ 5/6 gall.
Ol. Peach Kernel (so-called) 1 cwt. @ 10d. lb.; 56 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.; 9 lb. @ 1/- lb.
Ol. Ricini Alb. Opt. Medicinal, 176 lb. @ 33/8 cwt.; 88 lb. @ 36/6 cwt.; 44 lb. @ 38/- cwt.; 9 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.
Ol. Santali Flav. Ang. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 10/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/3 lb.
 " Sinapis Expressa, 1 gall. tins @ 4/6 each.
Oxymel Scillae, B.P. 5 cwt. @ 27/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 30/- cwt.; " 7 lbs. @ 6½ lb.
Pbenacetin, P.B., pulv. 1 cwt. @ 2/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
Phenazone, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.
Plumbi Acetas, Druggists' powder, 1 cwt. @ 35/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.
Potas. Brom., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 11d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 11½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
Potass. Iod. P.B., 1 cwt. @ 7/9 lb.; 14 lbs. @ 7/10 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 7/11 lb.
Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co. B.P. (Green), English Ground, 56 lbs. @ 31/- cwt.
Quinine Hydrobromas or Hydrochlor. B.P., 100 oz. @ 11½d. oz.; 25 oz. @ 1/0½ oz.; 10 oz. @ 1/2 oz.
Quinine Sulph., P.B., 1,200 oz. @ 6½ l. oz.; 100 oz. @ 6½d. oz.; 25 oz. @ 7½d. oz.; 10 oz. @ 8d. oz.
Rad. Rhei, E. 1., English ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/2½ lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/3½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
Shellac (Orange), 1½ cwt. @ 88/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
Soda Salicyl. pulv., 1 cwt. @ 1/5 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; phys. pur., 28 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/5 lb.
 *Sp. Ammon. Aromat. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/1½ lb.
 *Spt. Ether Nit. P.B., 4½ lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/11½ lb.
Sulphur Precip. P.B., 1 cwt. @ 32/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
 *Tinct. Aurantii Recens B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; Bond, 8d. lb.

*Tinct. Opii Amon. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.
 * " Opii Aquos, 5 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.
 * " Quinine Amm. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; bond, 11d. lb.
 *Tinct. Rbel Co. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.; bond, 8d. lb.
 *Tinct. Scillae B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.
 * " Senegae P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 1/3½ lb.
 *Tinct. Strophanth. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; bond, 8d. lb.
 *Tinct. Valerianae, 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
 *Tinct. Valerianae Ammon. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 8½d. lb.
 *Tinct. Zingib. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.
 *Tinct. Zingib. Fortior, 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; bond, 10½d. lb.
Treacle (Black), 5½ cwt. @ 10/- cwt.; 24 lbs. @ 2d. lb.
Ung. Acid. Boric. P.B., 28 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.; Flav. 28 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.
 " Acid Carbol. B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 11d. lb.
 " Galiae P.B., 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 11d. lb. c. opio, 7 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
 " Hydrargyri B.P., 28 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/9½ lb.
 " Hydrarg. Ammon. B.P., 28 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
 " Hyd. Nit. Dil., 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 " Paraff. Alb., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 10d. lb.; Flav. 28 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.
 " Resinae, P.B., 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 " Sulphuris B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
 " Zinc Oxid. Benz. B.P., 28 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
 Zinc Oxid., Whitest and Lightest B.P., 1 cwt. @ 34/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
 " Sulphocarbolis B.P., 7 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/1 lb.

*Minimum quantity at these prices, Home Trade, 3 Winchester Quarts assorted. Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted.

NOTE.—Only Terms Net Cash with order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers.

Goods carriage forward; all packages free; Export cases extra.

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Office: 34 LEADENHALL STREET.

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. . THE . .

Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale.

Acetanilide B.P. 1 cwt. @ 1.0 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/3 lb.
Acetum Ipecac. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
" Scilla B.P. 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
Acid. Acetic. Glacial. B.P. 12 1/2-lb. bots. @ 6d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 7 1/2 d. lb.
" Acetyl-salicylic. 7 lbs. @ 2 2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 4 lb.
" Benzoic. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1 8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1 10 lb.
" Carbolic. Cryst. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 5d. lb.; 10 lbs. @ 7d.; 1 1/2 lb. bots. @ 8 1/2 d.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 9d. lb.
" Hydrobrom. Dil. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Hydrocyan. Dil., B.P. 12 1-oz. bots. @ 3. doz.
" Oxalic. Cryst. 5 cwt. @ 3d. lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3d. lb.; 14 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
" Tartaric Pulv. or Parv. 14 lbs. @ 1d. lb.
Adeps Benz. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Aloes Barb. Pulv. 1 cwt. @ 60 - cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
" Cape. Pulv. 28 lbs. at 50 - cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Socot. Pulv. 28 lbs. @ 1 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1 2 1/2 lb.
Aloin B.P. 1 lb. @ 3 6 lb.
Ammon. Benz., B.P. 7 lbs. @ 2 10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3
Ammon. Bromid. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 1 1 lb.
Amyli Pulv. 2 1/2 cwt. @ 12 9 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 14 -; 28 lbs. @ 16 - cwt.
Aniseed, English Ground. 1 cwt. @ 33 - cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 35 - cwt.
Antim. Nig. Pulv. 1 cwt. @ 27 - cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 29 - cwt.
Aqua Anethi Conc., 1 to 40. 5 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 2 lb.
" Anisi Conc., 1 to 40. 5 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 2 lb.
" Aurant. Flor. Trip. 53 lbs. @ 16 6 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Carui Conc., 1 to 40. 5 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 2 lb.
" Laurocerasi. B.P. 53 lbs. @ 16 6 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Mentha Pip. Conc., 1 to 40. 5 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 2 lb.
" Rosae Conc., 1 to 40. 5 lbs. @ 5 2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5 6 lb.
" Trip. 53 lbs. @ 17 6 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Sambuci Trip. 53 lbs. @ 21 -; 5 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
Balsam Copaibæ Pure, B.P. 44 lbs. @ 2 2 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2 4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 7 lb.
" Tolu. B.P. 40 lbs. @ 1 - lb.; 1 lb. @ 1 4 lb.
Bandages, W.O.W. 1 in. 6s. 0d.; 1 1/2 in. 8s. 3d.; 2 in. 10 6; 2 1/2 in. 13 -; 3 in. 16 - per gross.
Bismuth Carb. B.P. 14 lbs. @ 7 4 1/2 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 7 6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7 8 lb.
Bismuth Subnit. B.P. 14 lbs. @ 6 4 1/2 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 6 6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 6 8.
Caffeina, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 13 9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 14 - lb.
Caffeine Citras, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 9 6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9 10 lb.
Calcii Carb. Præcip. No. 1. Lightest, 5 cwt. @ 13 - cwt; 56 lbs. @ 16 - cwt.
Camphor, English Flowers. genuine, 5 lbs. @ 2 1 lb.
" Tabs. English, 1/4, 1/2, and 1/2 oz., 7 lbs. @ 2 1 lb.
" Japanese. 1 oz., 7 lbs. @ 1 8 lb.
Capsicine, Soluble. 1 lb. @ 6 - lb.
Cera Alb. B.P., Moons, 1 cwt. @ 1 6 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1 6 1/2 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1 7 1/2 lb.
" Flav. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 1 4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1 4 1/2 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.
Chloroform, B.P. 12 x 8 lb. Bots. @ 1 6 1/2 lb.; 8 lbs. @ 1 7 1/2 lb.; 3 x 1 lb. Bots. @ 1 10 1/2 lb.

Cocain. Hydrochlor. B.P. 25 ozs. @ 7 4 oz.; 4 ozs. @ 7 6; 1 oz. @ 7 10 oz.
Conf. Sennæ B.P. 14 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7 1/2 d.
Cotton Wool, White Absorbent, Interleaved, 1 lb. rolls, 28 lbs. @ 6 1/2 d.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Creta c. Camph. 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Dec. Aloes Co. Conc., 1 to 3. 6 lbs. @ 1 11 lb.
" " " sine Croco, 6 lbs. @ 1 - lb.
Dec. Cinchon. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 2 lb.
" Sarsae Jam. Co. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 2 - lb.
" Senegae Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 8 lb.
Enemas, Black I.R., Guaranteed. 3 doz. @ 13 - doz.; 1 doz. @ 13 6
Ext. Belladon. Liq. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3 3 lb.
" Cannabis Ind. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 35 - lb.; 1 lb. @ 36 - lb.
" Cascar. Sagrad. Liq. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 1 - lb.
" Ergotæ Liq. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 6 lb.
" Glycyrrh. Liq. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 1 - lb.
" Hamamelidis Liq. Dest., B.P. 5 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
" Ipecac. Liq. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 8 9 lb.
" Nucis Vom. Liq. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 5 lb.
" Sarsae Liq. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2 - lb.
Fennel, English Ground. 1 cwt. @ 37 - cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 39 - cwt.
Ferri et Ammon. Cit. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 1 6; 7 lbs. @ 1 7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1 9 lb.
" et Quinin. Cit. B.P. 100 oz. @ 3d. oz.; 25 oz. @ 3d.; 1,000 x 1-oz. bots. @ 4d.; 100 x 1-oz. bots. @ 4 1/2 d.
Flor. Anthem., Good Medium. 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
Fol. Sennæ, Good Clean Leaf, 1 cwt. @ 3d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
Gelatine, Sheet. 7 lbs. @ 10 1/2 d.
Glycerine, B.P., 1250. 1 cwt. @ 68 -; 56 lbs. @ 69 - cwt.
Glycerin. Acid. Carbol. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 1 - lb.; 3 lbs. @ 1 1 lb.
" Tannic. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 1 1 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 1 2 lb.
" Belladon. B.P.C. 6 lbs. @ 1 11 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 2 - lb.
" Boracis B.P. 6 lbs. @ 1 1d. lb.; 3 lbs. @ 1 - lb.
" Pepsini B.P. 6 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 - lb.
Gum Tragac. Pulv. Opt. 7 lbs. @ 3 - lb.
Honey, Pale Set. 14 lbs. @ 4 1/2 d.
Hydrarg. Ammon., B.P. 7 lbs. @ 2 11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3 2 lb.
" c. Creta, B.P. 7 lbs. @ 1 3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1 4 lb.
" Subchlor., B.P. 7 lbs. @ 2 7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 10 lb.
Hydrogen Peroxide, B.P. 1 gln. @ 2 6 gln.
Infus. Aurant. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
Infus. Aurant. Co. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 - lb.
" Buchu Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 - lb.
" Calumbæ Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 10d.
" Cinchon. Acid. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 4 lb.
" Gent. Co. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
" Quassia Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
" Rhei Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 - lb.
" Rosæ Acid. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 3 lb.
Infus. Senegæ Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 7 lb.
" Sennæ Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 - lb.
Iodoform Pulv. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 12 - lb.; 3 lbs. @ 12 4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 12 6 lb.
Iodum. Resub. B.P. 1 lb. @ 11 - lb.
Lin. Aconit. Meth. 5 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

Lin. Belladon. Meth. 5 lbs. @ 1 1/2 lb.
" Camph. B.P. 40 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1 - lb.
" Camph. Ammon. Meth. 5 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
" Saponis Meth. 5 lbs. @ 6 1/2 d. lb.
" Tereb. Acet., B.P. 9 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
Linseed c. Oil, Crushed (30% Oil). 1 cwt. @ 16 - cwt.
Lint. 7 lbs. @ 1 2 lb.
Lignum Hæmatox. 1 cwt. @ 12 - cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 16 - cwt.
Lignum Quassia, Incis. 1 cwt. @ 13 - cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 16 - cwt.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
" Bismuth. et Ammon. Cit. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 10 1/2 d. lb.
" Copaib. Buchu et Cubeb. 5 lbs. @ 2 - lb.
" Ferri Iodid. p.s., 1 to 7. 1 lb. @ 5 6 lb.
" Ferri Perchlor. Fort. B.P. 9 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
" Morph. Hydrochlor. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 2 3 lb.
" Papaveris, p.s., 1 to 3. 6 lbs. @ 1 - lb.
" Rhamni, p.s., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 3 9 lb.
" Rhei, p.s., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 10 lb.
" Santal. Co. 6 lbs. @ 2 3 lb.
" Sennæ Dulc. 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
" Sennæ, p.s., 1 to 3. 6 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.
" Tolu, p.s., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.
Liquorice Juice, Pure. 2 and 3 1/2 oz. sticks, 5 cwt. @ 53 - cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 54 6; 28 lbs. @ 6 1/2 d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Magnes. Carb. Levis. 7 lbs. @ 3 9 lb.
" Sulph. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 5 9 cwt.
Mist. Sennæ Co. B.P. 20 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
Morphine Acet. Hydrochlor. or Sulph. Pulv. B.P. 16 oz. @ 7 1 oz.; 8 oz. @ 7 3 oz.; 1 oz. @ 7 6 oz.
Myrrh. Pulv. Opt. 7 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1 8 lb.
Naphthalin, Candle, Marble, or Flake. 5 cwt. @ 10 6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 11 - cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 13 - cwt.
Oleum Amygd. Dulc. Ang. B.P. 9 lbs. @ 1 9 lb.
" Amygd. Persic. 9 lbs. @ 1 - lb.
" Caryoph. B.P. Ang. 5 lbs. @ 2 3 lb.; 2 lbs. @ 3 5 lb.
" Eucalypti B.P. 28 lbs. @ 1 2 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1 3 1/2 lb.; 4 1/2 lbs. @ 1 4 lb.
" Mentha Pip. American. 20 lbs. @ 6 9 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 7 - lb.; 1 lb. @ 7 6 lb.
" Morrhuæ (Finest Norwegian Non-freezing). 1 barrel @ 61 6; 2 galls. @ 3 6 gall.
" Ricini Alb. Opt. 160 lbs. @ 30 6 cwt.; 80 lbs. @ 31 6; 40 lbs. @ 32 6; 9 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
" Santal. Flav. Ang., B.P. 5 lbs. @ 10 9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11 3 lb.
Opium Turc. Druggists' Good. 7 lbs. @ 14 - lb.; Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 14 6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 15 - lb.
Oxymel Scilla. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 34 - cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 4 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d.
Paraffin. Liq. Alb., B.P. 1 gall. @ 4 - gall.
Pepsine, B.P. 1 lb. @ 9 3 lb.
Phenacetin. B.P. Pulv. 7 lbs. @ 2 8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2 10.
Phenazone B.P. 7 lbs. @ 6 10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7 2 lb.
Potass. Bromid., B.P. 1 cwt. @ 10 1/2 d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 11 1/2 d.; 7 lbs. @ 1 - lb.
" Citras, B.P. 7 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.
" Iodid, B.P. 14 lbs. @ 7 8 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 7 10
Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 30 - cwt.
Quinin. Sulph. B.P. 100 ozs. @ 6 1/2 d. oz.; 25 ozs. @ 7 1/2 d.
Rad. Gentian., English Ground. 1 cwt. @ 31 6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 33 6 cwt.
" Jalapæ Pulv. 28 lbs. @ 1 6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1 7 lb.

See opposite page.

THE CHEMIST'S CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE.

(Carried forward from previous page.)

Rad. Rhei, E.I., Pulv. (Splendid value). 1 cwt. @ 10s. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.	Syr. Sennæ B.P. 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	Tinct. Opii Aquos. 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
" Rhei, E.I., Pulv., Elect. 4 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.	Toluit. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.	" Quinina Ammon. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
Sacch. Ust. 1 cwt. @ 21/- cwt.	Tinct. Aconiti, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.	" Rhei Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
Sacch. Lactis Pulv. B.P. 28 lbs. at 5d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.	" Aloes, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.	" Scilla, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
Saffron, Valentia Opt. 1 lb. @ 32/6 lb.; 4 ozs. @ 2/3 oz.	" Arnica, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.	" Zingib. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.
Sapo Castil. Alb. Pulv. 1 cwt. @ 56/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	" Aurant., Recens. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.	" Zingib. Fort. 5 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.
Shellac Aurant. 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.	" Belladon. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.	Ung. Acid. Boric. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
Sodii Bicarb. Opt. 1 cwt. kegs @ 8/3 cwt.	" Benzoin. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.	" " Flav. 28 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
" Bromid. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.	" Buchu, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.	" " Carbolic. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Salicyl. Pulv. 28 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/7 lb.	" Calumbæ B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.	" Gallæ, B.P. 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; c.
Spts. Ether. Nit. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.	" Camph. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.	" Opio B.P. 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
" Ammon. Aromat. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.	" Canthar. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.	" Hydrarg. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 1/7 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
Sulphur, Flor. 1 cwt. @ 7/9 cwt.	" Capsici, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.	" Hydrarg. Ammon. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
Syr. Easton B.P. 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.	" Cardam. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.	" Hydrarg. Oxid. Rub. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
Syr. Ferri Iodid. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.	" Catechu, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.	" Resinæ B.P. 28 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 7 lbs. at 10d. lb.
" Ferri Phosph. Co. 28 lbs. @ 3d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4d.	" Chlorof. c. Morph. B.P. 85.5 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.	" Sulphuris B.P. 28 lbs. at 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Hypophosph. Co. B.P.C. 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	" Cinchonæ B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.	" Zinci, B.P. 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Pruni Virg., B.P. 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.	" " Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.	Vinum Ipecac. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
" Rhei B.P. 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.	" Digitalis B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.	White Demy, 15 lbs. 10 reams, 2/9 ream; 5 reams, 3s. ream.
" Scilla, B.P. 28 lbs. @ 3d.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.	" Geisem. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.	Zinci Oxid. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 33/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
	" Gent. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.	" Sulph. Pur., B.P. 1 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 28 lbs. at 18/- cwt.
	" Guaiaci Ammon. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.	
	" Hyoscyami, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.	
	" Iodi, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.	
	" Lavand. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.	
	" Myrrh, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.	
	" Nucis Vom. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.	
	" Opii B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.	

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TERMS: Cash with order.

Packages free.

Export Cases extra.

Smaller quantities at slightly increased prices. Carriage paid as follows:

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Go like wild fire and are sold by all the principal pharmacies in the **United States, Canada, Europe, Australia, India, China, Japan, Egypt, North, South, East and West Africa, Asia, Cuba, East and West Indies, Phillipines and Central America.** Sulphur Bitters are especially adapted for all diseases peculiar to hot climates.

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MELKSUIKERFABRIEK
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Both "heavy" and "light" bottles are made from
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Reduction in Prices.

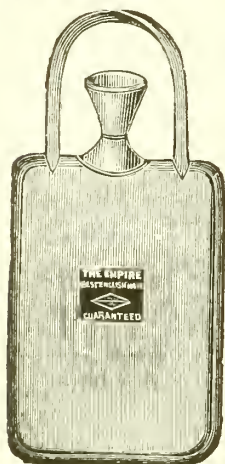


Fig. 955.
TOP HANDLE.

SIZES.	HEAVY.		LIGHT.		PLUSH COVERS.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
6 x 8 inch ...	2	8	2	5	0	8
6 x 10 " ...	3	0	2	8	0	8
6 x 12 " ...	3	5	3	1	0	10
8 x 10 " ...	3	8	3	2	0	10
8 x 12 " ...	4	2	3	7	0	11
8 x 14 " ...	4	9	4	2	0	11
10 x 12 " ...	4	9	4	2	0	11
10 x 14 " ...	5	4	4	10	1	0
12 x 14 " ...	6	2	5	7	1	2

EACH ONE IN A NEAT PAPER BAG WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

A special Discount of 5% for cash with order.

For orders of two dozen bottles assorted we will put tablet with customer's name on free of charge.

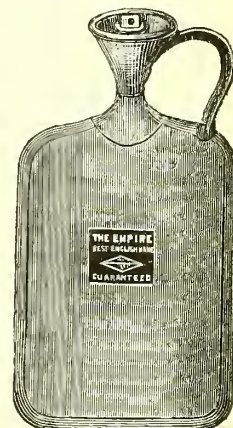


Fig. 957.
SIDE HANDLE

Carriage paid on Orders of £2 and upwards to any Town in the United Kingdom.

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91 and 92 Great Saffron Hill, London, E.C.

The Original and only Genuine

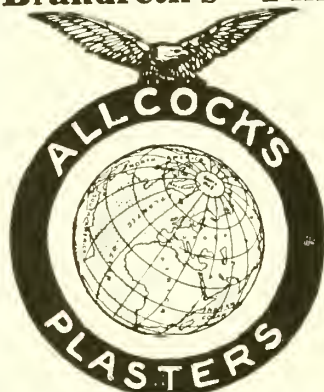
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A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

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Rollables.*



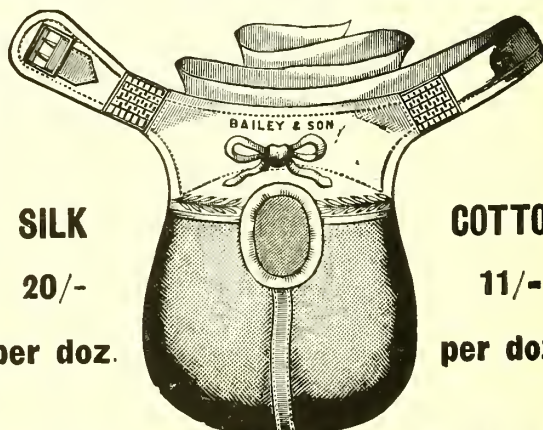
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A HANDSOME
SHOWCARD
will be sent
free of cost
and post paid
on application.

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COMPANY

22 Hamilton Sq.,
Birkenhead.

BAILEY'S "A.B.C." SUSPENSORIES.



SILK

20/-

per doz.

COTTON

11/-

per doz.

Assorted—A, small; B, medium; C, large bags.

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WINCHESTERS

In Pale Green, Blue, and Amber Colours. Many sizes. Plain and ground stoppered.

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Our well-known make. Attractive style. All useful sizes. In Blue and Amber Colours.

DISPENSING.

All shapes. Many sizes and graduations. In nice light Blue Tint.

AERATED WATERS.

Codds, Screw & Swing Stoppers. Cork and Crown Cork Mouths. Strong and Well Blown.

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:: Soup, Pickles, Sauces, Milk, &c. ::*

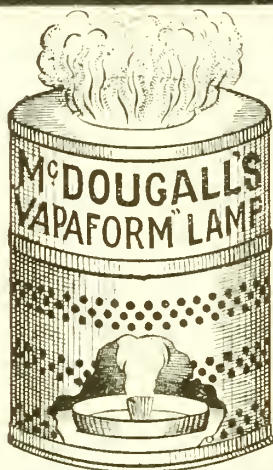
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"VAPAFORM" LAMP

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(by means of Formaldehyde)
EACH LAMP FOR 1000 CUBIC FEET.

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RIDEAL-WALKER

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DR. NELSON'S MEDICATED LOOFITE SOCKS.

Impregnated with
Boracic Acid, Pine Oil, &c.
Patented.

ONCE WORN, ALWAYS WORN.

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I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,

106 Midland Road, St. Pancras, London, N.W.

Be to call attention to their **REDUCED PRICES FOR THE NEW YEAR.** Early orders solicited.

FIRST QUALITY.

3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ounce. } Round edges, plain or
9/- 10/- 15/- 20/- per gross } graduated, quinine tinted.

SECOND QUALITY.

3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ounce. } Round edges, plain or
7/6 8/6 12/- 18/- per gross } graduated, clear blue tinted.

PANEL BOTTLES (reduced prices).

2 3 4 6 8 ounce
7/6 8/- 8/- 9/- 10/- per gross.
WHITE PHIALS—GOOD QUALITY.
1 1 1 2 ounce
3/6 4/- 4/6 5/6 per gross } Plain or teaspoons.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, sent carriage paid to any address in the United Kingdom. Smaller quantities not carriage paid.

Established 50 years. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

VERNON & CO. LTD.

Penwortham Mills, PRESTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**ABSORBENT LINTS,
COTTON WOOLS.
GAUZE TISSUE,
SANITARY TOWELS, &c.**

spin the yarns from the raw material, weave the cloth,
bleach, raise, and finish on our own premises.

WE CAN DO

Hot-water Bottles,
Lint, Cotton Wool,
Clinical Thermometers
Chest Protectors,
Stone Hot-water
Bottles

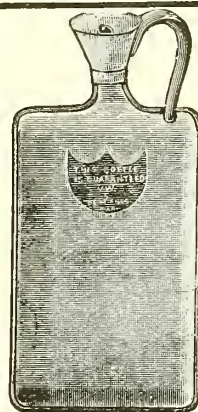
and all other Druggists' Sundries at the
Right Prices.

STOCK KEPT, SO NO DELAY.

TRY US.

FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, L^d

27 & 28 Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.



VINCENT WOOD

For BRITISH MADE
Hot-Water Bottles.

One Quality only—
BEST and RELIABLE.

10×8 3/3, 12×8 3/9 each.

Other Sizes in Proportion.

Also NEW COVERS.

**CHEST AND LUNG PROTECTORS,
WINTER BODY BELTS, TRUSSES,
ELASTIC HOSIERY, and
Surgical Appliances generally.**

4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge,
Send for List. **LONDON, S.E.**

SAL HEPATICA

**EFFERVESCENT SALINE LAXATIVE.
URIC ACID SOLVENT.**

A combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE.

BRISTOL-MYERS CO.,
Brooklyn-New York, U.S.A.

On sale by Jobbers and
Thomas Christy & Co., London, Eng.



POTTER & CLARKE,

FOR

LTD.,

LOZENGES.

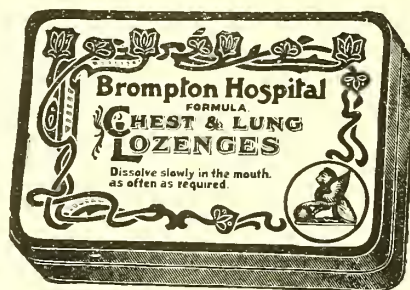


Pronounced by those who have tried them to be the best as yet on the market.

3d. Decorated Tins (1 doz. in box) ... 1/9 per doz.
3 doz. lots ... 1/8 "

1d. boxes (3 doz. in box) ... 7/- gross
In bulk, 1/- per lb.; 14 lbs. 11d.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL LOZENGES



3d. Tins (1 oz. size), 1/9 per doz.; 3 doz. lots, 1/8.
1d. boxes, in 3 doz. outers, 7/- per gross.
In bulk, 1/- per lb.; 14 lbs., 11d.



FIVE BARKS

(Registered No. 29579)

Chest & Lung —JUBES.—

Prepared from Canadian Pine, Slippery Elm, Cherry & White Pine Barks & Licorice Root

Retails at 1d. per oz., 4 ozs. 3½d. Wholesale, per lb. 9d., 7 lbs. 8d. In 4 and 7 lb. tins (free).

WRITE FOR SAMPLE.

POTTER & CLARKE, L^{TD.}, - - Lozenge Manufacturers - -
60-64 Artillery Lane, LONDON, E.

FICOLAX

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE LAXATIVE.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE.

ON THE
P.A.T.A.

PRICES
PROTECTED.

SMALL

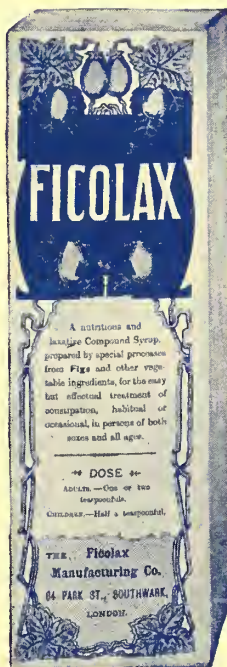
SIZE,

PER **8/6** DOZ.
NET.

RETAIL PRICE - - - **1/1½**

MINIMUM RETAIL PRICE - - **1/-**

**SHOWCARDS and
HANDBILLS
FREE.**



LARGE

SIZE,

PER **16/-** DOZ.
NET.

RETAIL PRICE - - - **2/9**

MINIMUM RETAIL PRICE - **2/4**

**MIDGET BOTTLES
for DISTRIBUTION
FREE.**

SPECIAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS WILLING TO TAKE UP THE AGENCY.

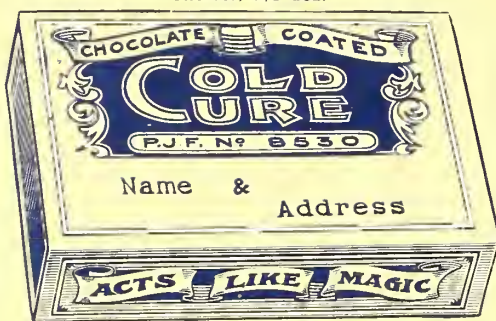
FULL PARTICULARS AND SAMPLE BOTTLE FROM

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD.

BARRON, HARVEYS & CO. - - -
DAVY HILL & HODGKINSONS, Ltd. -
HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS, Ltd. -

GILTSPUR STREET, E.C.
SOUTHWARK, S.E.
SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.

3 doz. Boxes, containing 30 Chocolate-coated Tablets, 2/3 doz.



No. 14 Design. Samples on application.



3 doz. bronzed Tins of 50, 3 3 doz.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO., LTD., Pill and Tablet Makers, BRIGHTON.

CADBURY'S COCOA

A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE AND AN INVALUABLE FOOD.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION.

FENNINGS' CHILDREN'S POWDERS.

ADVERTISED EVERYWHERE.

READY SALES.

A supply of Fennings' "EVERY MOTHER'S BOOK" or Counter Bills (both with Agent's Name and Address), or Showcards, sent carriage free on application to

ALFRED FENNINGS, COWES.

GOODALL BACKHOUSE & Co

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, DRUG & SPICE GRINDERS,
PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND TIN CANISTER MAKERS.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

PRICE LISTS OF DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES AND PACKED GOODS ON APPLICATION.
NET CASH PRICES QUOTED FOR WHOLESALE.

7 & 15 WHITEHORSE ST. (and Sovereign St., also Victoria Rd.), LEEDS,
And 54 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.



